

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, February 16, 1909.

Bunau-Varilla and the Panama Canal

M. BUNAU-VARILLA is going to undertake to convince a Boston audience that the continued prosecution of the work on the Panama canal according to the present plan of construction will result in one of the greatest disasters in history. When this eminent engineer first startled the country with his predictions in regard to the fate of the great dam and locks at Gatun, he must be willing to admit himself, the country took him very seriously—so seriously, indeed, that investigations resulting from his statements have cost the nation a great amount of money, to say nothing whatever of the anxiety it has brought to those upon whose shoulders the direct responsibility for any failure at Panama would fall.

In fact, M. Bunau-Varilla's appearance in Boston will be almost contemporaneous with the return of the President-elect of the United States with a staff of engineers from an inquiry made necessary by popular uneasiness resulting from the numerous rumors affecting the stability of the works at Gatun, and for which M. Bunau-Varilla's statements are accountable. Moreover, days have been given up in Congress to discussions of his dire predictions, while countless columns have been given up to the subject in the newspapers.

So that he has no reason to complain of lack of attention on our part in the past. But as to the future the conditions will be somewhat different. When M. Bunau-Varilla first spoke, and whenever he said anything for a considerable time afterward, we were not prepared to say positively that he was mistaken. We almost took him at his word and entered upon an inquiry which, as we say, has cost us a great deal of money. We do not regret this, however, since it has served to establish the fact that the work on the Panama canal is progressing finely and along lines entirely satisfactory to some of the best engineers, civil and military, in the country.

Now, in the very nature of things we cannot encourage a continuance of this agitation. Especially since we have made up our minds that it is unnecessary. For this reason, and for others, M. Bunau-Varilla should not expect in the future to attract as much attention in any quarter of this country as he has in the past. He is entitled to exercise the right of free speech, of course, and nobody will interfere with him even if he indulges in more direful predictions than ever with regard to the canal. But we will not listen to him as we used to, because we are now convinced that he is entirely mistaken.

REGARDLESS of the merits of the measures which it shall support or oppose, there can be no denying the right of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor to representation at the legislative committee meetings in which bills of interest to the workingmen of this state are discussed. Nor can there be any question of the propriety of giving a full hearing to such representatives, since a similar right is accorded the representatives of employers. Indeed, it would be conducive to the welfare of the employee and employee alike, as well as to the welfare of the public, if a deeper interest were taken on all sides in proposed legislation. It is easier to prevent the enactment of unnecessary or mischievous laws than it is to amend or repeal them after passage. Many laws which have found their way into the statutes here and elsewhere would never have been enacted if those who had reason to object to them after passage had taken the trouble to present their objections before.

The prevention of legislation is often of far more importance than its promotion. No new law should be made until its necessity is established beyond question. The non-enforcement of unnecessary and bad laws has an injurious moral influence. Laws should be made only with the clear understanding that they are to be enforced and obeyed. If this understanding were more deeply fixed and more widespread there would be less desire for new enactments.

But, at all events, when legislation concerning labor, whether of a positive or a negative character, is contemplated, representatives of labor are certainly entitled to a hearing, and to the fullest measure of consideration. It is in the interest of all the interests of the country that the workingman shall be justly treated.

IN THE BOSTON-CALCUTTA TRADE the average cargo for a ship from India is valued at \$1,000,000. But the Calcutta ships carry very little cargo from Boston to the Orient, the return cargo being taken on at New York and being largely case oil. Why Boston does not take advantage of the return trip of these East Indians she has been so fortunate to attract with her terminal facilities for handling cargo is one of the things worthy of consideration in re of Boston's commercial development.

When Our Ships Reach Home

they sailed away to circumnavigate the globe. The fleet has been watched with greatest interest by all foreign powers wherever it went—to South America, Hawaii, Australia, Japan, China, India, Egypt and the ports of the Mediterranean—but no foreign power has watched these matters with a closer eye than that one power which has drawn the sailor like a lodestone since his departure—the power of home.

The word "home" is Anglo-Saxon in origin and denotes the abode of affection, the congenial abiding place. Other nations have not this beautiful symbol. They have words for domicile, house, residence, but only the English-speaking nations of the world know the meaning of home and understand in a deep sense the meaning of home life. They know today why an American's home is the center of his happiness—the source of his ideals. It is because it is,

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humanly speaking, the one spot to which a man comes in the certainty that he will there find peace, happiness and, above all things, love.

When the ships come home the men will bring with them a larger sense of the value of home life. They will have seen what constitutes the life of many nations, in many different lands, but they will have found that in none of these lands is there anything that quite corresponds to the home life of the Anglo-Saxon race. And as the anchors run out in Hampton Roads they will realize the abiding truth of that old line which you may call doggerel or fustian as anything else, but which survives because it contains something which neither doggerel nor fustian can destroy—

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

WHEN MRS. MARGARET DELAND opens her charming home, 35 Newbury street, near the Public Garden, today to the public of Boston for the inspection of her jonquils, hyacinths and tulips which she has grown to sell for charity, it will be the fifteenth annual occasion of this beautiful appeal to the patronage of the philanthropic. To have a Deland jonquil means happiness to others as well as oneself.

The Fall of Kiamil Pasha

THE DISMISSAL of Kiamil Pasha may be, as is insisted in Constantinople, a political incident which might have occurred at any moment, in any other country. Every other country is not, however, engaged in the attempt to demonstrate before the world its fitness for constitutional government, and so what in another country might be regarded as an incident becomes in Turkey a serious problem. Rightly or wrongly the Young

Turkish party has come to the conclusion that Kiamil was engaged in an intrigue for the restoration of the old regime. Backed as such an undertaking would be by all the elements of reaction, to say nothing of the religious bigotry which has been stirred up by the doubt as to whether constitutional government is entirely consonant with the teachings of the Koran, it became necessary in their estimation to strike and to strike swiftly. Whether there is any justification for the suspicion that the secret object of this intrigue was to force a conflict with Bulgaria for which he knew Turkey to be unprepared, in the hope that the opposition of the Young Turks would weaken their authority with the army, or that the conflict would break the army's power, it is difficult to say. But that some such idea must have influenced Parliament in its decision to demand his resignation is certain from the figures cabled of the division, which make it manifest that his own party must have deserted him, and voted with the Young Turks.

There are rumors enough and to spare of the wildest possible description, but as the facts filter out it will probably be found that the Young Turks have met and overcome a serious attempt to destroy the new constitutional regime.

NEW YORK CITY is on the lookout for a competent man with the qualities of leadership to put forward as candidate for mayor next November. With a bonded debt approaching that of the United States and the interest charge comparatively greater, it has need of a man scrupulous and vigilant who will be willing and able to exercise the keen scrutiny into its affairs which a private business would receive from its president. Though compensation for such unflagging service is not found in a mayor's salary or honors, commensurate satisfaction attaches to loyal service in every position.

The Charter Amendments

THE HEARING of the committee on metropolitan affairs of the state Legislature of arguments for and against the amendments to the charter of the city of Boston, proposed in the recent report of the finance commission, has begun, and the addresses of Mayor Hibbard and former Governor Bates may be taken as fairly indicative of the general trend of those which will be made in support of the changes recommended. It must be admitted by opponents of the finance commission's draft that Mayor Hibbard's statement was clear, concise and to the point. He made no attempt to conceal the fact that a defense of the work of the commission must to a great degree be a defense of his own administration. Whether or not the mayor's statement will for this reason lose any weight in the minds of some, the fact remains that his appeal in behalf of changes in the charter which would enable the municipality to continue such approved reforms as he had succeeded in inaugurating will impress thinking people.

Former Governor Bates, in the capacity of representative of the corporation counsel, necessarily went into the legal phase of the amendments, and his address may be regarded as a formal presentation of the case for the municipality. In his remarks the two most important points brought out were, firstly, that the changes proposed are necessary, and, secondly, that the changes proposed are in line with legal requirements.

In the next few days we shall all share with the committee the privilege of learning the sentiments expressed in this connection by representatives of the different elements of the city's population. The hearing promises to be protracted and thorough. It is all important that it be carried on with the greatest possible latitude and the utmost freedom of expression.

It might be well at the outset to remind those who entertain positive opinions on either side of the questions at issue that calmness of discussion is one of the things most desirable. The assumption that those who favor or those who oppose the referendum are necessarily swayed by improper motives is not a reasonable, a sound, or a safe one. The differences of opinion on this point are not confined to any quarter or to any class.

We are seeking legislation at present which will enable Boston to overcome some of the difficulties which are besetting her in the conduct of her affairs. It will be the best plan to assume that the great majority of her citizens are in favor of an honest and efficient administration. If this were not the case the outlook would be hopeless, and that it is far from being hopeless any well-poised citizen can see.

EVERYBODY who sees any mention of the bouillabaisse served to Mr. Taft at New Orleans is certain to be reminded of the fact that there was once, and, for that matter, is still, a famous English writer named Thackeray.

A CELEBRATED French novelist once wrote a book on fallen monarchs he had known. It is true no one else had ever known them, or for that matter ever heard of them, but that is, as the writer himself would have claimed, a bagatelle. Two of these monarchs have lately been petitioning the French chamber for the restoration of their legal rights. They are Saidali, the sultan of Great Comoro, and Sadina Madurba, the sultana of Mohilla. The Comoro islands, which are situated in the Mozambique channel, were discovered by a man famous in his day as a navigator, the Dutchman Houtman. Houtman, like Hans Breitman's mermaid, has vanished away into the ewigkeit. Saidali and Sadina remain, and Sadina has become the wife of a Parisian gendarme. It is because Sadina has come, like Caesar before her, to the conclusion that it is better to be first in Mohilla than second in Paris, that she and Saidali have petitioned the Chamber to be restored to the sovereignty of the isles where their subjects swarm the palm trees for cocoanuts, or watch for turtles on the sands, commercial rights of which, they insist, the French protectorate has robbed them.

There are hundreds of these petty monarchs scattered over the globe, all taking themselves as seriously as the rulers of the greatest countries, who are being overwhelmed by the rising tide of civilization. There is a distinct element of pathos in the situation, but it is an element not infrequently modified by a knowledge of the manner in which they are wont to enforce their parental authority over their people. At the same time if they have got to disappear into the army of deposed monarchs, it should be with all the gentleness possible. And experience has shown that it is not the kindest thing to let them find their way into the capitals of the world.

They Do Not Know Their Own Country

THERE is a phase of the annual exodus of Americans to Europe which has not been properly considered, although it has been slightly touched upon at times. We allude to the fact that those Americans who make European travel a practise, to the exclusion of travel in their own country, are not only thereby deprived personally of the acquirement of knowledge which they ought to have, but are prone to diffuse their ignorance, to the injury of the land upon which they turn their backs. A case in point: Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the new German ambassador, arrived in Washington with the expectation of finding it a rather dreary exchange for Cairo, Egypt. She had been informed, it seems, that our national capital was destitute of attractiveness and beauty, and the shameful thing about it is that she had been so impressed by conversation with Americans.

"I had met many Americans in Cairo," she says in a recent interview, "and, in fact, in Paris, London and Berlin, and always they would remark that while I would find Washington a delightful city from many points of view, I would miss many things from my long residence in the Old World, namely, statues, works of art, great buildings, and the general evidences of culture which age alone gives. I am delightfully disappointed in Washington. As for statues, I can hardly imagine where you could place more of them. I find that some of the residence portions of Washington compare with the best which Paris, Berlin or London can show."

It is only charitable to assume that the Americans who gave the Countess von Bernstorff an erroneous impression of Washington had never honored that city with a visit. A similar assumption will explain satisfactorily the ecstasy in which Americans abroad indulge in the presence of natural attractions which cannot be compared with those their own country has to offer, but which they have never seen.

But while we should be charitable to these people, it does not follow that we should condone or attempt to excuse their ignorance.

WHEN CANADA, MEXICO and the UNITED STATES get together this week to discuss the conservation of the natural resources of this continent they will have the chance to regard each other's reserves with the scrutiny of friendship and an appreciation which may comprehend some closer relations in ties of mutual benefit.

GETTING AWAY, temporarily at least, from the many less important matters with which Boston is called upon at this time to deal, it is not improbable that some of our leading merchants are becoming restless under the seeming delay in dealing with the South American trade proposition. This is a big question and one worthy of the most serious thought of our biggest men. Constant reminders are coming in of the fact that one of the greatest opportunities ever presented to Boston for commercial expansion is being neglected.

The latest of these reminders is contained in the report which Dr. L. S. Rowe brings back to Washington from South America, where he has been laboring in the interest of a forthcoming Pan-American congress. Says he: "The old feeling of distrust is rapidly disappearing and is giving way to a real desire to cooperate with the United States in the development of continental solidarity. All the Southern American republics know us far better than we know them. In fact, the most serious danger is the ignorance prevailing throughout the United States with reference to South American conditions."

Now, this ignorance does not prevail among the leading merchants of Boston and we take it that it is because of their knowledge of the facts and their recognition of the necessity for action in the premises that certain of them propose to confer on the subject. These citizens must know that all of the conditions in South America at present are favorable to the beginning of commercial relations with the Latin American republics which will be of immeasurable value to this city and to this nation in the future.

Boston has been reminded time and again by those qualified to speak on the subject that she enjoys exceptional advantages as a South American exporting point. The mills which make the goods needed by the South Americans are at her very door; she can make better prices upon manufactured goods than any other city in the United States because she is the distributing agent for these mills; she can offer a better market for the raw products of South America than any other city, because the manufacturing district of which she is the center is the greatest consumer of raw material in this country.

In a word, if Boston does not secure a very large share of the trade of South America within the next few years—to have and to hold for all time—it will be because she has not reached out after it. We do not believe that she will allow this opportunity to slip by her.

Boston and South America

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITY CHARTER BILL ADVOCATED TODAY BY JUSTICE LOWELL

Head of the Circuit Court, at State House Hearing, Asks Civic Non-Partisanship for Boston.

PRAISES MEASURE

Tells the Committee It Will Promote Honesty and Efficiency in the City Government.

STATE HOUSE SUMMARY.

Representative Norman H. White says New Haven road has dodged question.

Subject of playgrounds to receive much attention by Legislature this year.

Bill compelling lights on all vehicles loses in committee.

Lynn grade crossing report and recommendations held up.

Governor Draper's staff for inauguration appointed.

Chelsea protests proposed sharing of Suffolk county expenses by taxation.

Hearing on Boston charter bill resumed by metropolitan affairs committee.

Massachusetts Agricultural College budget asks for \$151,105.

Bill to render suspended Boston city workers eligible is opposed.

Lowell petition for licensing board is heard.

Labor committee gives hearings on lessening hours of work.

Boston police commissioner asks for enlarged powers for patrolmen in the enlarged police department.

Heights on employers' liability bills before the judiciary committee.

The committee on metropolitan affairs this morning continued the hearing on the revision of the Boston charter proposed by the finance commission, the morning hearing being given over to ex-Governor Bates and persons who favor the adoption of the charter. Judge Francis G. Lowell of the United States court was the first witness called. He said that he had appeared as a citizen interested in providing the best form of government possible for the city of Boston, and declared unreservedly in favor of the commission bill.

He believed that the citizens of Boston owe to the members of the finance commission a great debt for their fair, impartial, and industrious investigation of the city's condition and needs.

The report itself, he said, is a sober, same report, lacking in revolutionary changes; it is tempered to conform to existing conditions. The commission rejected all revolutionary recommendations such as a commission appointed by the Governor, a commission elected by the people, permitting non-residents to have a voice in the city's administration, and additional suffrage to large taxpayers. While changes are proposed, all have been kept within the institutions of Massachusetts.

The fault with the present form of government is that the city's money is wasted, not in carrying out the purposes of municipal government, but in maintaining political henchmen and in assisting politicians to their private ends, rather than in spending the city's money in the most economical manner possible. It has not been confined to either political party, and will continue until some change is made to make political parties less effective. What is aimed at is to

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HILL APPOINTED IN MORAN'S PLACE

The appointment of Arthur D. Hill to be district attorney to succeed the late John B. Moran was made by Gov. Eben S. Draper this afternoon. The name of Mr. Hill was sent to the regular meeting of the Governor's council. The name will be voted on at the next meeting next Wednesday.

Arthur D. Hill was a prominent candidate against John B. Moran during the last campaign. He did not believe in the methods employed by Mr. Moran during his first term as district attorney and during the campaign they had many warm arguments. Mr. Hill was one of the first to be proposed for the position. His appointment will hold until a new official is elected in the fall elections, a special order for the election which will be issued by Governor Draper.

RESIGNATION OF COOLEY FINAL

CHICAGO—Edwin G. Cooley, who has been offered the presidency of a Boston publishing company, will not withdraw his resignation as superintendent of Chicago schools.

The board of education Monday night sought to have him reconsider his determination, but after deliberation he has addressed a letter to the board making his resignation final.

SCHOONER DRIVEN ON SHOALS.
NEW YORK—The four-masted schooner *Merry W.* Miles was driven on the shoals off Center Moriches, Long Island, early today. The schooner may be hauled safely off by tugs which have started to the rescue. She is owned at Portland, Me., and carries a cargo of lumber. He has proceeded to Paris.

RETURNING FLEET RAPIDLY NEARING BATTLESHIP MAINE

Flagship Will Fire Salute of Thirteen Guns to Admiral Sperry's Blue Flag in Mid-Ocean.

YANKTON IS AHEAD

NEW YORK—The American fleet returning from a trip around the world is expected to meet today the battleship Maine which is steaming out to sea. As soon as the Maine, flagship of the welcoming ships, comes near the Connecticut, she will fire a salute of 13 guns to Admiral Sperry's blue flag.

At the same time the blue ensign used by Admiral Arnold, so long as he is senior officer present will come tumbling down, and a red flag will take its place, denoting second in command. This arrangement will make Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commanding the second squadron under Sperry, third in command.

The little despatch boat Yankton, which has fought her way valiantly

KNOX'S ELIGIBILITY QUESTION GETS THE HOUSE IN A TANGLE

Found Today That Passage of Pending Appropriation Bill Would Invalidate the "Enabling Act."

SEEKING FOR LIGHT

WASHINGTON—Congress, when it passed the special resolution reducing the \$12,000 salary of the secretary of state to its former amount \$8,000, with the design of thereby rendering Senator Knox eligible to a seat in the Taft cabinet, involved itself in a tangle which will take the most expert parliamentarians to clear.

President-elect Taft has expressed his confidence in the constitutionality of the device whereby the senator's disability was removed, but it was pointed out to-day on the floor of the House that if pending legislation passes the Pennsylvania man might again be rendered ineligible, making it necessary to enact the special legislation all over again.

When the legislative, executive and judicial bill came back to the House to-day from conference it was decided that the bill carried the salary of the secretary of state at \$12,000 and that in its present state, if passed, it would have the effect of repealing the joint resolution reducing the salary which was passed in the House last Monday.

As a result of the discovery the House soon became involved in a dispute and Representative Payne of New York, Republican floor leader, recommended that the subject be postponed until tomorrow, in order that the situation might be carefully considered, and a correction adopted which would obviate the difficulty.

Taft Cabinet Virtually Complete at the Capital

WASHINGTON—President-elect Taft Wednesday night had a long talk with the President over his trip to Panama. They went over the canal report with the engineers. The President-elect also held conferences with a number of other people on public affairs. He was plied with questions relative to other members of his cabinet, but declined to say anything regarding his selections. It is regarded, however, as practically made up as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania (if eligible).

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—William Van Devanter of Wyoming, or Franklin McVeagh of Chicago.

SECRETARY OF WAR—Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—George W. Vickersham of New York.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—Richard A. Ballinger of Washington.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE—James Wilson of Iowa.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR—Charles Nagel of Missouri.

For Further Washington News See Page 2.

CHINA ENVOY SEES BRITISH OFFICIAL

London Tang Shao Yi, the special commissioner of the Chinese government, who is making a tour of the world, while in London had several long conferences with Foreign Secretary Grey, at which far eastern affairs were discussed. The matters touched on included the administration of Harbin and the opium problem. He has proceeded to Paris.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION MAKES ITS ANNUAL REPORT

Paper Submitted Today Contains Several Important Recommendations for Aid From Legislature.

COVERS WIDE FIELD

Considerable Space Is Devoted to the Immediate Need of Training Girls to Earn Their Living.

The Massachusetts commission on industrial education submitted its third annual report today. The paper covers a wide field and treats of the work done, the improvements needed and contains an appeal for legislative and public aid.

It recommends that on approval of the commission of any city or town, the state pay a sum proportionate to the total amount raised by local taxation and expended to support the public schools for each \$1000 of valuation, and that one fifth of this be for industrial education.

Day schools have been established at Montague and Northampton, and evening schools at Beverly, Boston, Brockton, Cambridge, Chicopee, Lawrence, Natick, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Taunton and Waltham.

The main features of the legislation of 1908 are: First, the extension of the term of the commission from three to five years; that is, until August, 1911; second, the addition of a sixth member to the commission, who shall be a woman; third, the further delegation to the commission of all necessary powers in the conduct and maintenance of independent industrial schools; fourth, the requirement that moneys appropriated for the maintenance of industrial schools, whether appropriated by the state or by municipalities, must be expended under the direction or with the approval of the commission; sixth, the requirement that such schools must be approved by the commission as to location, courses and methods of instruction, in order to receive state aid as provided for in chapter 505 of the acts of 1906; seventh, the provision that the commission may grant permission to any resident of Massachusetts to attend an authorized industrial school in any other city or town than that of his residence, provided that his own town does not maintain such a school in whole or in part; ninth, the provision that the commission may fix a tuition fee which his home town is required to pay in case of pupils residing in outside towns; the state to repay to the town one half of the tuition fee so paid.

The present members of the commission are Paul H. Hanus, chairman; A. Lincoln File, Charles H. Winslow, Carl-

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INJUNCTION ON PAY

LYNN—Despite the decrease in available funds and increase in the cost of maintaining almost every municipal department, Mayor James E. Rich is determined to keep the city's tax rate down to \$20 this year.

"Impossible," said the board of assessors when the mayor put the proposition up to them. Then he quietly did a little figuring on his own account by the results of which he now hopes to establish the possibility of his demand.

Here are a few of his figures: Back taxes \$175,000 owed the city, upon which Lynn is yearly paying interest; \$200,000 to \$250,000 tied up in tax titles, acquired by a series of realty takings for non-payment of taxes which former collectors have failed to sell; \$20,000 due on uncollected sidewalk assessments; \$30,000 due for sewer assessments and \$15,000 due for water bills and incidentals.

"With this problem confronting us," says the mayor, "we must first of all insist upon a more economical administration of each department. The men in charge must find some better ways of conducting the city's affairs.

"Lynn does not get back 40 cents for every dollar spent, and it is due to lack of supervision of the work wholly. The corporation of Lynn can get as good a return for money expended as any other corporation, provided those in charge see to it that it does."

A tax rate of \$20 is now thought probable. State Tax Commissioner W. D. Trefry of Boston has agreed to come to Lynn on Feb. 24 with a view to helping to solve the problem of the city's unpaid taxes.

Although the polls closed at 9 o'clock

Wednesday evening the counting of the ballots was not completed until early this forenoon.

In the nonpartisan assessorship contest E. C. Coolidge defeated B. P. Ellis for the nomination by a vote of 864 to 447.

In the aldermanic contests there were 21 aspirants for the 11 places on the Democratic ticket and 14 in the nonpartisan. In the order that they finished they are as follows:

Democratic—Jeremiah Corkery, J. Pierce Quilty, James F. Black, John P. Brennan, Joseph M. Casey, Joseph A. Sullivan, Edward B. James, Michael M. O'Connor, Dennis F. Hurley, Bernard F. Fallon and John Allen.

Nonpartisan—Marshall F. Blanchard, Henry W. Beal, Lawrence G. Brooks, George Stevens, John F. Danksin, Winslow H. Dodge, Philip P. Sharples, John Y. W. Lawson, Richard F. Higgins, William A. Parker, Oliver D. Clary.

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EXPLAINS WORDS OF LOWELL MAYOR

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor George H. Brown seems to have been misunderstood in regard to his utterance at a charter meeting Monday night about goods being delivered without being weighed by a city weigher. What Mayor Brown said was that goods had been delivered to a city department without being weighed by the city weigher, and this was omitted by an order.

The mayor did not say it was by Purchasing Agent MacKenzie's order, as he has been quoted as saying. Purchasing Agent MacKenzie replied to this by saying "I want the mayor to give me all the information he has."

AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

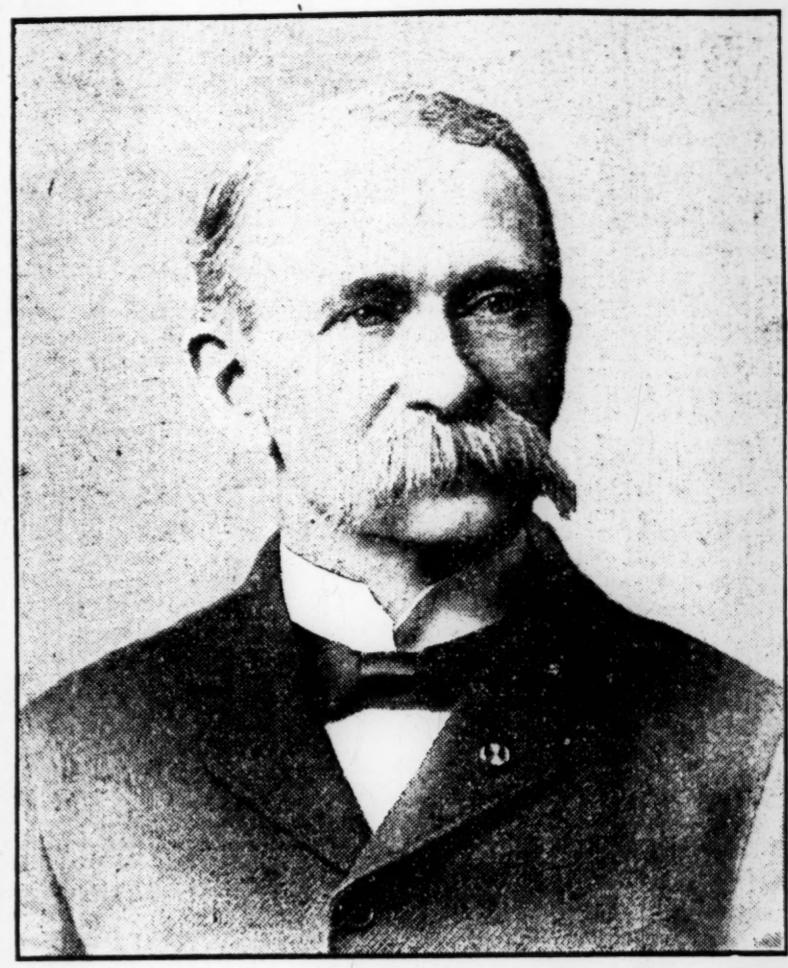
The amendment to the naval bill, which empowers the President to keep half the United States fleet on the Pacific coast, was this afternoon adopted by the Senate, 51 to 12.

The additional cost is attributed by the board to changes ordered since construction was begun and the greater cost of labor and materials.

The board declares emphatically in favor of the lock canal as planned and says that the Gatun Dam is absolutely safe, so much so that they recommend the lowering of the above water portion 20 feet.

President Roosevelt in his accompanying message to Congress endorses the report, says that it would be "inexcusable folly" to change to a sea level canal and says that he has already directed the lowering of the dam as recommended.

New Commander of the G. A. R.



JOHN L. PARKER OF LYNN.

Newly-elected Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts.

GRAND ARMY TODAY INSTALLS OFFICERS FOR ENSUING YEAR

The Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. Are Still to Choose Their Leaders for Coming Year.

DAY ENDS BUSINESS

The second day of the 43d annual encampment of the Massachusetts department of the Grand Army of the Republic was marked today by the installation of the officers elected Tuesday.

The G. A. R. veterans at Faneuil Hall received official visits from committees of the Massachusetts department, Women's Relief Corps, the Daughters of Veterans, the Sons of Veterans, the Army Nurses and the Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, all of whom presented the veterans with flowers and greetings. Retiring Department Commander Alfred S. Ross and the officers of the encampment received.

After the receiving of the delegations the new officers were installed. The installing officer was Commander-in-Chief Henry M. Nevins.

The allied organizations which opened their annual sessions in Boston on Tuesday also will be busy. The forenoon sessions of the G. A. R. and Women's Relief Corps will be devoted to the installation of the officers selected Tuesday and the afternoon program will be varied.

The Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. are to elect and install officers for the ensuing year. All business will be cleared up in order that all may join in the big campfire to be held under the direction of the Women's Relief Corps tonight.

The officers of the G. A. R. installed at Faneuil Hall this forenoon include: Commander, John L. Parker of Lynn; senior vice-commander, J. Willard Brown of Stoneham; junior vice-commander, Granville C. Fiske of Ashland; and adjutant, George H. Brown of Lowell.

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LOWELL'S PARK PLANS NUMEROUS

LOWELL, Mass.—Lowell's park commissioners are making splendid headway for the coming season. Two new playgrounds will be added to the park system and the canal banks will be converted into parks, as at a hearing on a bill for this purpose at the State House Monday no opposition was made to the bill, which will no doubt become a law.

At the conclusion of the conference resolutions were adopted declaring for the enforcement of the laws against the liquor traffic, the practicability of negroes sticking to the farm in the South and avoiding the cities, the improvement of the schools and the home.

The tickets are free to members two being sent to all seniors and members of woman's auxiliary.

The program includes all local talent,

the list comprising the brass quartet of the Lowell Cadet Band; W. F. Thornton, reader; Alice Bagley, vocalist; William J. Wilson, the Y. M. C. A. baritone, and John Myers in character songs.

The Salem Cadet Band will give a program at the men's meeting at Hathaway's, next Sunday. The Rev. J. M. Craig will speak.

HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS MORE FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

President Today Officially Endorses the Report of the Taft Board of Engineers—Approves "Lock" Type.

LOWERS GATUN DAM

Increase Over the Original Estimate Due to Changes and Greater Cost of Labor and Materials

COMMISSION MAKES ITS ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from Page One.)

ton D. Richardson, Milton P. Higgins and Emily G. Baldwin. The secretary and executive officer is Charles H. Morse.

"The commission finds that the industrial school is so different from the common school that the industrial schools established through the aid of the commission have needed its guidance from the first presentation of the claims of industrial education in a given locality through all phases of development of a school."

The interest in agricultural education has been steadily increasing. Rural industrial schools of two types have been promoted: First, where two or more cities or towns unite as a district for the maintenance of an industrial school, each paying its proportionate share of the expenses. Second, where a town or city establishes an industrial school at a center easy of access to neighboring towns and receives such pupils from the latter as may desire to attend this school under the provision of the law of 1908, which authorizes such attendance. Such is the school established at Montague where pupils from five neighboring towns are in attendance.

"The commission finds that a careful supervision of the industrial schools must be carried on in order to effect the progressive improvement of the schools which is necessary for their full development."

"Special attention is being given by the commission to the important problems of industrial education for girls, it being in many ways more difficult and complicated than that of the industrial training of boys. This difficulty is partly because of the double aim in the education for girls, who need to be prepared for home life as well as for an occupation which will provide self-support."

"The commission feels that domestic efficiency is of importance to all women, and training for housekeeping and home management should be an essential part of the education of all girls; but, on the other hand, a large majority of girls are obliged to earn their living for a time in industry, and the occupations that are open to young, totally untrained girls are for the most part ill paid, without educational value and not a stepping stone to better positions. The commission feels that industrial education for girls must therefore provide for trade instruction, domestic training and the important work of agricultural schools."

OPHEON CANADIEN CONCERT.

LOWELL, Mass.—Opheon Canadian will hold its second annual concert in C. M. A. C. Hall tonight and Thursday evening. An extensive program will be given by this musical organization.

AT THE THEATERS

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON—Cohan & Harris' Minstrels.

CASTLE SQUARE—"The Circus Girl."

COLONIAL—"Little Nemo."

GRANDEUR—"Red Moon."

HOLLIS STREET—"The Happy Marriage."

KEITH'S—Vanderbilt."

METROPOLITAN—"The Witching Hour."

O'KEEFE—Vanderbilt."

PARK—"Fluffy Ruffles."

REMONTE—"A Waltz Dream."

IN NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Music Man."

ALHAMBRA—Vanderbilt.

ASTOR—"The Man from Home."

BELASCO—"The Fighting Hope."

BROADWAY—"A Girl from Mississippi."

BLANEYS—Vanderbilt.

BROADWAY—"Stubborn Cinderella."

CAEGNEH HALL (Thursday evening)—

Carnegie Symphony Orchestra, with Pendleton.

CASINO—"Havana."

COLONIAL—Vanderbilt.

CONVENTION—"Sister."

DALYS—"The Goddess of Beros."

EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."

GAUTHIER—"The Traveling Salesman."

GIBSON—Evening—"Mary Jane's Pa."

Afternoons—"Lincoln."

GARRICK—"The Patriot."

GEELMAN (late place)—"Der Strom."

GEMINI—"Madison Ave. and 59th."

—Martha Gellinger.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Honor of

Family."

HACKERSTEIN'S—Vanderbilt.

HIPPODROME—Spectacles.

HISTORICAL—"The Third Degree."

KNEEBUCKER—"The Fair Co-Ed."

LIBERTY—"Kiss."

LYCEUM—"The Days of a Tomorrow."

MAGNET—"Bitter Moon."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—

Wednesday evening—"Bohemian."

THURSDAY evening—"Louise."

SATURDAY afternoon—"La Sonambula."

SUNDAY evening—"Salomé."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—

Wednesday evening—"Carmen."

THURSDAY evening—"Tannhäuser."

Friday evening—"The Bartered Bride."

(First performance in America.)

SATURDAY afternoon—"Mimì."

METROPOLIS—"Capt. Clay of Missouri."

MAJESTIC—"The Three Twins."

NEW YORK—ELSTREE—"The Carpetman."

NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence."

SAVORY—"The Bride."

SWEENEY—"The Easiest Way."

WALLACE—"The New Lady Bantock."

WEST END—"Nearly a Hero."

YORKVILLE—"The Triumph of an Empire."

IN CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.

AUDITORIUM—"Follies of 1908."

BISHOP TEMPLE—"Merely Mary Ann."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Melting Pot."

COLONIAL—"The Boys and Betty."

GARDEN—"Mile High."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Salvation Nell."

HAYMARKET—Vanderbilt.

ILLINOIS—"Wildfire."

LAUREL—"The Golden Girl."

MICKER'S—"Peggy Macrae."

MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt.

NATIONAL—"The Isle of Spice."

OCEAN—"Vanderbilt."

POWERS—"The Thief."

PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tonight."

STUDERAKER—"The White Slave."

WHITNEY—"A Broken Idol."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

WEDNESDAY.

STEINERT HALL, 8 p. m.—Piano recital.

Mrs. H. A. Beach, assisted by Mr. Carl Fischer.

THURSDAY.

JORDAN HALL, 8 p. m.—Piano recital.

Miss Katherine Godson.

STEINERT HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Piano recital.

Miss Anna Tufts.

FRIDAY.

STEINERT HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Sonata recital.

Mr. and Mrs. David Manns.

SATURDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Song recital.

Mme. Eames and Mr. De Gogorza.

PROGRESS OF A DAY IN WASHINGTON

HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS IS NEEDED

(Continued from Page One.)

PRIMARY ELECTION IDEA IN CHOICE OF SENATORS GROWING

(Continued from Page One.)

States, men who are on the whole best qualified to pass upon these very questions which they examined. I commend to you the most careful consideration of their report. They show that the only criticism that can be made of the work on the isthmus is that there has sometimes been almost an excess of caution in providing against possible trouble.

"As to the Gatun dam itself, they show that not only is the dam safe, but that on the whole the plan already adopted would make it needlessly high and strong, and, accordingly, they recommend that the height be reduced by 20 feet, which change in the plans I have accordingly directed.

"Every American citizen should feel not merely gratification, but a very keen sense of pride in the statement made by this distinguished body of engineers, as to the way in which the work has been done, and in which it is now proceeding.

"It is the opinion of Senator Lodge and others that the Oregon idea is subversive in its nature to the operation of the primary law in Oregon, and speculating as to what might be the result in case it becomes the popular thing in other states.

"The House has passed the bill enlarging the membership of the interstate commerce commission from seven to nine.

"Senator Lodge has introduced a bill to restore to the naval retired list the name of Commodore C. P. Perkins of Boston with the rank of rear admiral.

"The House has passed the Burke bill, which requires all ocean-going steamers carrying 50 or more passengers to be equipped with wireless telegraphy apparatus.

"The House Tuesday passed a bill authorizing the director of the census to collect and publish additional information on stocks of baled cotton in the United States.

"New England congressmen are receiving many petitions from the Elks' benevolent organization urging the establishment of a park for the preservation of wild elk in Wyoming.

"Representative Hull of Tennessee has introduced a resolution asking the secretary of state to collect statistics showing the experience of foreign countries with the income tax systems.

"The House committee on foreign affairs has passed favorably on the resolution calling upon the President to negotiate a treaty with Russia providing for the honoring of passports of all American citizens.

"We do not find any occasion for changing the type of canal that has been adopted. A change to a sea level plan at the present time would add greatly to the cost and time of construction, without compensating advantages, either in capacity of canal or safety of navigation, and hence would be a public misfortune."

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"The South was the pioneer in the adoption of the primary. As there was practically but one party in the states of the so-called "solid South," the senatorial nomination in a Democratic caucus became equivalent to election. Consequently nominations were sought with eagerness. In order to determine who was the most popular party nominee, managers of the dominant political organization hit upon the plan of holding party primaries with this the question to be voted on. This is what is known as the "voluntary party primary."

"States having the voluntary party primary are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Legal primaries are held likewise in Maryland, Missouri and Virginia.

"The changes that have been made in the canal since the work was begun are all commendable in the report. The engineers take up the question of the increased cost of the work over what was estimated in 1905. The estimate was \$140,000,000, exclusive of the money paid to the French Panama Canal Company and that for sanitation and zone government. These expenses, added to the estimate, make the total \$217,000,000. This is \$143,000,000 less than the amount now estimated as necessary to finish the canal.

"The increase in the cost, say the engineers, is accounted for by the changes made, which they deemed to have been necessary and by the increased cost of materials and labor since 1905. Attention is called to the fact that much money has been spent for buildings and machinery, which will be used until the entire canal is finished. The work of the officials is commended and it is declared that the canal will be finished by Jan. 1, 1915, or sooner.

"In speaking of the agitation for a sea level canal, the engineers say that it will not only be more expensive, but that the rivers that are now made to aid the canal, will be enemies of the "big ditch" if it were cut through at sea level.

"The report is signed by Frederick P. Stearns, James D. Schuyler, Arthur P. Davis, Isham Randolph, Henry D. Allen, John R. Freeman, and Allen Hazen.

INSURANCE MEN OF BOSTON DINE

The Boston Life Underwriters' Association held its annual dinner at Young's Hotel Tuesday night, and Albert H. Curtis, the newly elected president of the organization, was greeted by about 100 members.

The special guests were President Joseph A. De Boer, W. D. Wyman and Robert Lynn Cox of New York. The occasion was marked by the assembling of a number of prominent officials of life insurance companies, including A. D. Foster, D. F. Appel, J. A. Barber, Roland O. Lamb, Arthur E. Childs, Franklin W. Gause, W. H. Brown, and Insurance Commissioner Franz H. Hardison.

President Curtis of the association, Arthur E. Childs, A. D. Foster and Robert Lynn Cox of New York were among the speakers.

APSLY RUBBER PLANT BUSY.

HUDSON—The Apsley rubber plant, it is stated, will resume a six-day weekly schedule Monday. Manager George Andrus says:

"For the last few weeks the plant has been closed on Wednesdays, but our new schedule means that we will work on that day."

Washington Briefs

Senator Frye denies the report that he is soon to retire from public life.

The President has nominated Walter Kilton as postmaster at Providence, R. I.

The Indian appropriation bill, carrying \$11,571,000, has been passed by the House.

The engineers who accompanied Mr. Taft to Panama have presented their report on the canal to the President-elect.

Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks are contemplating a trip around the world after the adjournment of Congress.

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Leading Events in Athletic World—Cleveland Gets Young

BOSTON AMERICANS SELL "CY" YOUNG TO CLEVELAND CLUB

Last of the Original World's Champions Goes to Lajoie's Team for Two Players and Cash.

CHICAGO—The sale of Denton T. Young, the famous pitcher of the Boston Americans, to the Cleveland club was the chief business contracted at the first session of the American League owners in this city Monday. He was sold for a money consideration and Pitchers Cheek and Ryan.

No man ever became more popular at baseball than Young. He is the greatest pitcher the game has ever produced. He began his major league baseball career at Cleveland in 1890, and undoubtedly will finish right where he began.

He stands as one of the most remarkable athletes in history. He is 41 years of age, yet is regarded as one of the best pitchers in the country today. His feat of pitching a no-hitter in one game, allowing only one man to reach first, shows what he is still able to do.

His great success has been due to his robust constitution, and the fact that he is an outdoor man. Bred on a farm in Ohio, he is a lover of the open. When his season is finished he immediately returns to his farm and works the entire winter. About the only time he is indoors is when he sleeps and eats.

During the 19 years he has taken part in no less than 762 games. He has won 479 of the games, losing 275, which gives him an average of .628. He has struck out 2030 batters and given but 393 bases on balls, or less than a base to a game.

NEW MOTOR CLUB MEETS TONIGHT.

The Boston Motor Club will meet to-night at the Oxford. One of the most important matters to be considered will be the report of the conference committee which had a meeting with the Bay State A. A. officials Monday night. An agreement has been reached to prevent friction between the two clubs; and the member of the Boston club will be given the report to act upon it. The question of permanent quarters will be settled to-night and officers will be elected.

BOWDOIN NAMES DAWSON.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Harley Dawson of Bowdoin will be the coach of the Bowdoin College baseball team the coming season.

TALKS ON MAKING A MARKET GARDEN FROM WASTE LAND

Hal Fullerton, Expert on the Subject, Delights Audience at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

COSTS—VERY LITTLE

Hal B. Fullerton, editor of the "Long Island Agronomist" talked to an interested audience of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association on the subject, "The Lure of the Land" Tuesday evening. Invitations had been sent out to many gardeners in this vicinity.

Mr. Fullerton presented a most interesting story, simply told, of the development of a market garden from scrubland long known as "waste." The colored illustrations were reproductions from photographs taken as the work progressed and formed a complete description of the ingenious methods used to convert waste lands into wonderfully productive market gardens at a minimum of expense and a maximum of results.

Twentieth century pioneering in one of the earliest settled sections of the United States was made particularly interesting because of the numerous illustrations of home life of these modern pioneers, with the woman's side of it and also that of the children, forcibly presented. Modern conveniences were not left behind. How they were obtained at a trifling cost proved of much interest. Not only were pictures of growing crops shown, but specimens of little-known vegetable delicacies, as well as the usual varieties, were pictured with surroundings that removed them from the usual cut-and-dried record-of-fact photos.

Mrs. Fullerton is Edith Loring Fullerton, the author of "How to Make a Vegetable Garden," "The Lure of the Land," and other stories of out-door life with flowers as well as vegetables, and full partner with her husband from start to finish of this successful market garden development. The very important part played by her and the children adds the human interest so frequently lacking in the stories in prose or pictures covering the only life worth living.

BENEFIT PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES.

CHICAGO—The Chicago Telephone Company announces a mutual benefit scheme affecting its 8000 employees. The company will duplicate such sums as are placed in the fund by the employees.

SOLD TO CLEVELAND.



DENTON T. YOUNG,
Boston Americans' Star Pitcher.

PILGRIMS WILL VISIT BOSTON

According to information received here the English Pilgrim Association football team will visit this city during its tour of America this spring.

When it became known that the Pilgrims were to make another invasion of the American soccer fields, President Thomas Barker of the Boston Rovers football club forwarded an invitation to Capt. Fred Milnes, the Sheffield amateur, to bring his team to Boston, with the result that Captain Milnes has accepted the invitation.

The Rovers' managers will begin preparations at once for the match and they are to try and secure one of the baseball parks for the game.

SWISS PRESIDENT RESUMES OFFICE

The new President of the Swiss Republic, who will hold office for 1909, M. Adolphe Deucher of Thurgovie, M. Deucher is a vigorous octogenarian and has been President of three previous occasions. He was first elected a member of the Federal Council in 1883—26 years ago, says the Westminster Gazette. It is interesting to note that of the Presidents of the Swiss Republic six have come from Zurich.

BOWDOIN NAMES DAWSON.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Harley Dawson of Bowdoin will be the coach of the Bowdoin College baseball team the coming season.

PRINCETON HAS A NEW POLICY

Supervising Committee Appointed to Have Charge of Coaching Eleven for Next Year.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The faculty committee on outdoor sports has made public a plan by which Princeton's football team will be coached during the next two years. Howard Hendrick '04, Walter C. Booth '00 and Philip King '93 are to constitute a supervising committee to act with the captain in directing the development of the eleven. They will serve gratuitously for a term of two years. They will have power to appoint a field coach and assistants, trainer, etc., and a coach for the freshman team.

H. L. Dowd, end on last season's team, has been named for freshman coach, but the other coaches have not yet been chosen.

John B. Fine, athletic director, who sent in his resignation to the athletic association on Jan. 1, has been asked to continue in office till June 1, so that the baseball and track teams this spring will not be affected by the proposed changes in the athletic policies. A supervising committee may be appointed for the other major sports if success attends the scheme in football.

The detailed plan with respect to the powers of the supervising committee over the field coach and assistants will be announced soon. The plan may, if successful, be followed in the other major sports, though for the present there will be no change.

Expenditures, however, by undergraduate managers, as well as graduate coaches, will have to be sanctioned hereafter by the athletic treasurer. An entirely new constitution is being drafted for the athletic association and will be published next month.

YALE GETS EARLY START.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Owing to the open condition of the harbor here, several candidates for the Yale crews indulged in outdoor practise Tuesday. The first eight is rowing as follows: Stroke, Howard; captain, No. 7, Mills; No. 6, Hyde; No. 5, Baker; No. 4, Van Sinderen; No. 3, Howard; No. 2, Glenny; and bow, Rice.

PRINCETON'S SWIMMING DATES.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The schedule of the Princeton swimming team is as follows:

Feb. 20, Columbia at Princeton; 27, Harvard at Princeton; March 6, Yale at Princeton; 13, College of City of New York at New York; 20, University of Pennsylvania at Princeton; 27, Intercollegiate championships at New York.

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SPEECH BY BRITISH KING BEFORE CROWD OPENS PARLIAMENT

Monarch Expresses Gratification for Progress of the Treaties Effected With the United States.

TALKS ON BERLIN

LONDON—Parliament opened Tuesday with a speech from the throne by King Edward. A greater crowd than usual gathered at Westminster. King Edward was accompanied to the function by Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. A day of bright sunshine and the fact that this was the first public appearance of their majesties since their return from Berlin were largely responsible for the outpouring of people.

The House of Lords was filled with peers and peers, members of the House of Commons, diplomats and other representatives of the official and social life of London. Ambassador Reid and J. Ridgely Carter, secretary of the American embassy, were in the diplomatic section.

King Edward's speech opened with a graceful allusion to his recent visit to Berlin, declaring that it "will tend to strengthen those amicable feelings between the two countries that are essential to their mutual welfare and the maintenance of peace."

"Satisfactory progress has been made," he said, "in the negotiations on outstanding questions with the United States. A treaty to regulate the use of waterways adjacent to the international boundary between Canada and the United States had been arranged, and this question being one of special Canadian interest, the advice of the Dominion government was sought and followed throughout."

"My ambassador at Washington has negotiated also, with the cooperation of the Canadian and Newfoundland ministers of justice, an agreement for reference to arbitration of the North American fisheries question, and I trust that this agreement will be the means of effecting a final and friendly settlement of matters which have been long under discussion between this country and the United States."

His Majesty, in referring to the budget, declared that "in consequence of pensions and the increase which has become necessary in the cost of my navy, the expenditures this year will be considerably in excess of those of the past 12 months."

In the course of the debate on the King's speech in both the House of Lords and the House of Commons the speakers all felicitated the government on the success of the recent negotiations with America.

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—The total engagement of gold for shipment from here to South America this year amounts to \$7,500,000.

TOPEKA—A bill has been introduced in the Kansas Legislature which taxes bachelors over 45 years old \$25 a year.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—William A. Magee, Republican, has been elected mayor of this city by a plurality of nearly 35,000.

NEW YORK—Bonds of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for \$15,000,000 have been placed on the market.

NEW YORK—The plans are about complete whereby the Baltimore & Ohio system acquires the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad.

MADISON, Wis.—United States Senator Stephenson has explained to the Wisconsin legislative committee how he spent \$107,000 in the last campaign.

AFRICANS LIKE SHOES OF LYNN

"You know, of course," said a watch factory foreman, "how Lynn captured the African shoe trade by making shoes that squeaked loudly. The native considers the discomfort and expense of American shoes quite futile if they don't squeak as he walks, like an ill-greased cart wheel, says the Philadelphia Bulletin."

We have now captured the African cheap watch trade by turning out a good-dollar watch that ticks like a boiler factory. You could hear this tick through a feather mattress. In fact, natives wearing our watches tick audibly. As they swagger along, their American shoes squeaking, they give out as much noise as a brass band."

PITTSBURG BRIBE TRIAL IS BEGUN

PITTSBURG, Pa.—A. A. Vilsack, former cashier of the German National Bank, was the principal witness Tuesday in the trial in the criminal court of W. W. Ramsey, former president of the same institution charged with bribing Councilman John F. Klein in connection with securing municipal deposits for his bank. The trials of Vilsack, Klein and other councilmen involved in the alleged bribery will follow Ramsey's trial.

King Edward Glad to Have Pact With America

LONDON—King Edward in his speech from the throne in opening Parliament, says Canada's good advice was followed with treaties with the United States in the fisheries case. A graceful reference to His Majesty's recent visit to Berlin was also made, as follows:

"I was much impressed and gratified at the warmth of the public reception given to the Queen and myself by all classes of the community," he said. "It afforded me great pleasure to meet the Emperor of Germany and the Empress again, and I feel confident that the expressions of cordial welcome with which we were greeted in Berlin will tend to strengthen those amiable feelings between the two countries that are essential to their mutual welfare and the maintenance of peace."

"Satisfactory progress has been made in the negotiations on outstanding questions with the United States. A treaty to regulate the use of waterways adjacent to the international boundary between Canada and the United States had been arranged, and this question being one of special Canadian interest, the advice of the Dominion government was sought and followed throughout."

"My ambassador at Washington has negotiated also, with the cooperation of the Canadian and Newfoundland ministers of justice, an agreement for reference to arbitration of the North American fisheries question, and I trust that this agreement will be the means of effecting a final and friendly settlement of matters which have been long under discussion between this country and the United States."

Brimmer School Graduates Dine

At Annual Meeting of the Association a Movement Is Started to Preserve the Old Name.

ELECT NEW OFFICERS



C. R. G. SPEAR,
Who presided at the reunion of the Brimmer School Association at the Copley Square Hotel.

The Brimmer School Association at the 32d annual dinner and business meeting, held Tuesday evening at the Copley Square Hotel, opposed the proposed change of the name Brimmer for the building, to that of the Lincoln school.

As the new structure will serve both the former Brimmer and Winthrop districts the graduates indicated they would be willing to compromise on a combination name of Brimmer-Winthrop or Winthrop-Brimmer. The ball was started rolling by retiring president C. R. G. Spear in a speech.

A committee of seven was appointed to prepare carefully all arguments for retaining the name of Brimmer, to circulate petitions not only through the district in which the Brimmer and Winthrop schools are located, but through the whole city, to enlist the cooperation of other school associations, and finally, if necessary, to hold a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Edward C. Norton; vice-president, Edward C. Norton; vice-

HOW COLLEGE DAILY PAPER AT HARVARD IS CONDUCTED

Policy of Selecting Board of Editors and Training of Recruits as Reporters Under Competitive System Interestingly Explained.

The following article is a description of how a college paper is conducted, according to the Harvard Crimson:

"From start to finish the positions on the Crimson are open to competition. The average board is composed of 10 editors, who are chosen from a large number of candidates, usually during four competitions, to freshman year, and two sophomore year, though the competition for freshmen during the first half was omitted this year. One, two, three, or even four editors may be taken from each competition, according as they have proved their worth to the satisfaction of the managing editor. For the first few days the work is very general and consists of picking up about the college any items of peculiar interest. Any candidate who shows that he is in earnest easily survives this stage and is given every possible assistance by conferences with the editors. Soon the more promising news gatherers are given simple assignments, if they have proved their willingness to work and their ability to write intelligently. Later the news field is divided among the candidates, who are left to their own resources and held responsible for their respective departments.

When, in January or in May, a new lot of editors are elected to the paper, they are in line for the more serious work of actual management. In September the members of the junior board take turns in assuming the entire responsibility for the contents and appearance of the next day's paper, and from the results of this work three assistant managing editors are chosen for the first half-year. Under the careful supervision of the managing editor each of the assistants takes entire charge of the paper two nights each week. The managing editor a junior, and the president a senior.

"It is thus evident that the Crimson elects two managing editors and two presidents each year. He who is managing editor during the first half-year will be president the first half of the year to come. During the first half-year it always follows that the assistants are juniors, and the managing editor and president are seniors; during the second half-year the assistants are juniors, the managing editor a junior, and the president a senior."

CHICAGO TO BUILD FORTY-SIX SCHOOLS

Project Made Necessary by Great Increase—To Be Completed Within Three Years at Cost of Millions.

President Otto C. Schneider of the board of education, has declared that Chicago shows a natural increase of nearly 500,000 children of school age every year, and that to take care of the increase the plan for 46 new school buildings and additions to be built at a cost of nearly \$9,000,000 within the next three years has been adopted.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE WORK IN CHICAGO

Windy City Suffragists Are Conducting One of the Most Earnest of Political Campaigns.

One of the strongest pieces ever offered in a campaign for political power is now being advanced by the equal suffragists of Chicago. The siege now being laid about the front doors of Chicago's voting citizenship by the equal suffrage advocates is so far removed from the conventionalities of the traditional political campaign that it can hardly fail to awaken at least the interest of almost every voter.

BUCHANAN CLOSES SUCCESSFUL DEAL WITH VENEZUELA

Dignity of Court Saved in Settlement of Bermudez Asphalt Case, but U. S. Concessions Are Obtained.

CARACAS, Venezuela—The cruiser Des Moines has left Willemstadt, Curacao, for La Guayra, and will convey Special Commissioner W. L. Buchanan to Guantanamo, Cuba. Mr. Buchanan came to Caracas as the representative of the United States to reach a settlement with the Venezuelan government of various outstanding questions between the two countries, and, his labors being over, he is returning to Washington.

The American gunboat Marietta is bound for Guantanamo. Mr. Buchanan will transfer to the Marietta at that port and continue his journey north on her.

The complete vindication of Venezuela's courts, obtained by the private settlement with the Bermudez Asphalt Company, is considered a triumph for President Gomez and a justification of his decision to sign the protocol as first presented.

As regards the exact terms of the Bermudez settlement it is stated that "the company recognizes and accepts the sentence of the federal court annulling the Mamiton concession and the sentences of the courts adjudicating the damages resulting from the revolution."

BIG SARDINE PACK

CASTINE, Me.—Fishermen of this place found herring so plentiful in the fall that they were obliged to release them from the weirs and let them go out with the tides.

Just above Castine, at the entrance of the Baggaduce river, are six weirs, constructed of poles, spruce boughs and birch limbs. In these weirs there have been caught thousands of bushels of small herring, which have been converted into sardines.

The Tapley Brothers of West Brooksville secured 20,000 bushels of fish in October and November. There are not less than 1000 fish in a bushel, and this one weir must have taken 20,000,000 fish. The owners received pay for 20 tons.

Most of the fish were taken on small steamers to Brooklyn and Lubec, where they were sold to the sardine factories.

As result of the falling off in prices the packers at these places have been storing heavily, and every available storeroom has been filled. The pack in 1908, however, was 22 per cent less than the amount expected.

The season officially closed on the last day of November. The decrease was due in a measure to differences with the fishermen during the early part of the season.

The independent factories along the coast are said to have packed at least 90,000 cases and have 300,000 cases in storage.

Foreign Briefs

ST. PETERSBURG—The Senate has decided that Jews may turn to Mohammedanism, but they cannot thereby be released from legal disability as Jews.

CHRISTIANSAND, Norway—The steamer C. F. Tiejen from New York which went aground at the entrance to the harbor here Sunday night has been floated and has proceeded to Christiansand.

LIMA, Peru—Prot. Hiram Bingham of Yale University, who is in Southern Peru on a trip of historical research, writes that he has made discoveries of Inca remains near Abancay of great importance.

BERLIN—The census taken by the municipal officials of the unemployed in this city and suburbs resulted Tuesday in 19,000 persons reporting at the recording station, compared with more than 100,000 counted by the trade unions Monday.

WALLSEND COAL LIKED BY ROMANS

Wallsend coal is as old as the Roman conquest of Britain. It appears that the eastern termination of the great Roman wall was midway between Newcastle-on-Tyne and the sea, at a large castle, which produced such an excellent variety of household coal that it was christened Wallsend coal, to distinguish it from others of a poorer quality.

The high esteem in which this coal is held has, however, led to the term being applied to other kinds, though no product of a poor quality would dare to designate itself by such an honored title, says London Answers.

In view of this derivation, it is interesting to note that, according to calculations made by an expert, the coalfields of Northumberland and Durham, from the River Coquet to the Tees, extend along the coast for about 50 miles, with a total area of from 700 to 800 miles.

In one of those mines, the down-cast shaft by which the air goes down—about 68 fathoms. These mines produce nearly 14 million tons of coal annually.

ITALY TO HONOR WASHINGTON

ROME—L'Unione Internazionale, founded last year in Rome, has decided to celebrate Washington's Birthday. The minister of public instruction has ordered lectures in the Italian schools on the life of Washington.

COTTON GROWERS MERGE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Darwin week is being observed at Cornell University. Professor Comstock, formerly government entomologist, giving a series of lectures bearing upon the Darwinian theory.

MEXICO BUILDING MANY RAILROADS

Construction of Last Year Nearly Equalled That of Two Previous Ones and System Is Arterial.

MEXICO CITY—There were constructed in the Republic of Mexico 900 kilometers of railroads in 1908. In the two preceding years 1070 kilometers of road were built, which shows an increase of approximately 68 per cent over the averages of 1906 and 1907, and this in the face of "hard times." At present Mexico has 18,968 kilometers of steel roadway.

It is an arterial system that carries new blood to corners of the country absolutely isolated prior to 1883, when the first section of railroad was commenced, to comprise the grand trunk system connecting this capital with the United States and with the rest of the republic.

Complementary to this arterial system of railroads is the federal telegraph service of Mexico, a big body of nerves comprising 70,000 kilometers. This federal telegraph company now carries messages to every portion of the country at exceptionally low rates, ranging from 12 cents in the federal district to two pesos in Yucatan, lower California, and other distant outposts.

OREGON SHIPPING RAILROAD TIES TO TAKU BAR, CHINA

Steamers Now Under Charter Will Take Fourteen Million Feet of Western Fir Lumber for Export.

BIG SHIPS COMING

Bowring & Co. have chartered the British steamship Kish, 314 tons net register, to transport a cargo of lumber from Portland to Taku Bar, China. She is now about due at the Puget Sound navy yard from Newport News with a consignment of coal for the government, having been out 55 days. As soon as the shipment has been discharged she will proceed to Portland.

It is understood that considerable of her cargo she takes on her will consist of railroad ties, which will be picked up along the Columbia river. The balance of her shipment will be made up of rough lumber for building purposes, says the Portland Oregonian.

5 Sales of Merchandise That Is Not New—But Is Especially High in Grade and Desirable if One Needs Any of the Following Garments

NO. 1, consisting of 10 EVENING CLOAKS

NO. 2, consisting of 8 BLACK CLOTH COATS—All single models, in pastel tones. The prices ranged from \$50 up—

\$25.00

\$10.00

NO. 3, consisting of 8 UTILITY COATS

—The materials in these garments are light weight but durable. Prices were \$12.50 to \$16.00—

\$15.00

\$5.00

F. P. O'Connor Co.

157 Tremont Street, Boston

HOSKINS

354 Broadway, New York City

Telephone 2116 Franklin

Furniture Department

DESK AND CHAIR SALE

Exceptional values in several grades. Unusual opportunity for professional men and offices of medium and small size.

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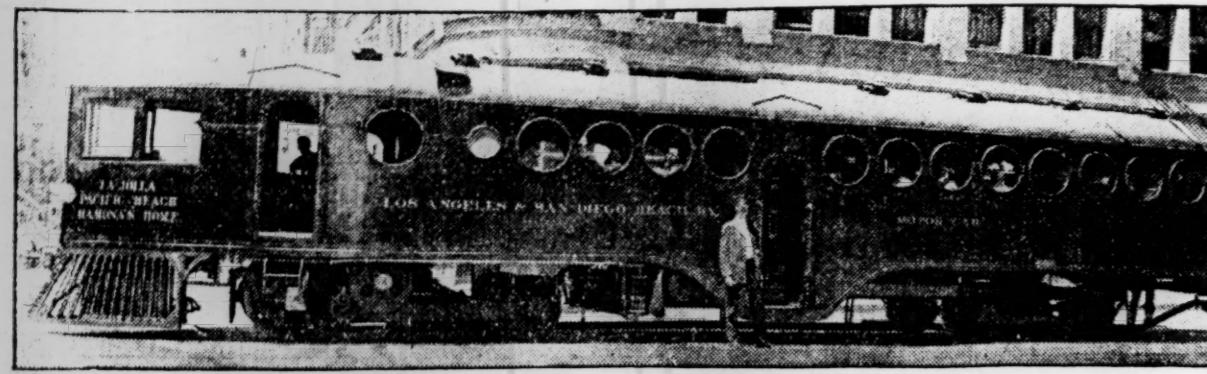
BRASS GOODS
UNUSUAL NOVELTIES

Printing Department

EASTER STATIONERY

WEDDING INVITATIONS
CHURCH, AT HOME AND VISITING CARDS
Also die stamping and engraving for business and professional stationery.</

San Diego Has Newest Type of Street Car



Los Angeles and San Diego Beach Railroad Company installs torpedo boat shaped affair that attracts universal attention.

Gasoline Motor Drives Odd Machine Through Crowds in California's Southern City.

PROVEN A SUCCESS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Large cigar-shaped, maroon-colored gasoline motor cars are now "chug-chugging" through the streets and suburbs of this city. One would hardly suspect them capable of such speed, as the first one attained on its way to the coast from Omaha last year. The record which this car made at different points was 80 miles an hour, and where distance and roadbed permitted this speed was maintained. But as this gear was by far too high for the local schedule a lower speed gear was substituted when the car was placed on its run between this city and La Mesa, on the Cuyamaca railroad.

San Diego now has two of these curious suburban cars, the second one being operated by the Los Angeles & San Diego

Gasoline Motor Company, running from this city to the popular seaside resort of La Jolla, 15 miles to the north.

They were built by the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Omaha, Neb., and cost \$20,000 each. They came out under their own power over the tracks of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and San-Francisco systems. Constructed of steel, pointed at one end, and with circular windows like the portholes of a man-of-war, they have a very unique appearance.

Inside, the cars are prettily finished, being done in a veneer of mahogany, with seats of a special type, 10 on each side, and a large, half circular seat in the rear for observation. The seating capacity was 150, while the largest crowd carried was 156 passengers.

The cars are divided into three compartments—the engine room in the front and two passenger compartments, the forward and smaller of which is the smoker. As will be seen by the accompanying cut, the entrance is in the center of the car.

The tanks in which the gasoline supply is carried are cylindrical in shape, and placed under the body of the car, their capacity being 100 gallons.

Built Entirely of Steel They Are Capable of Attaining a Speed of Eighty Miles an Hour.

MORE ARE ORDERED

These gasoline motor cars weigh 60,000 pounds, are 35 feet in length by 8 feet 9 inches wide, and are equipped with 200 horse-power, 6-cylinder engines. They are capable of pulling a 20-ton trailer on a 12 per cent grade.

That they are perfectly satisfactory is evidenced by the fact that the Southern Pacific has decided to place them on all its short line feeders throughout central California, having already placed orders for a number of them.

Both the Cuyamaca railroad and the Los Angeles & San Diego Beach Railroad Company operate a steam division for freight and passenger traffic, the gasoline service being installed only within the last year for the purpose of relieving the congested condition of the passenger service.

HARVARD WILL ADD NEW FEATURES TO BUSINESS COURSE

Long List of Lectures on Industrial Organization Has Been Announced by the University.

COVERS WIDE RANGE

A course in industrial organization has been added to the regular course of the graduate school of business administration at Harvard, and it is expected that hereafter the second half-year will be devoted to this new branch.

The course commences today, and is to be given on Wednesdays and Fridays from 4:30 until 6, in Emerson Hall, room N. It will be open to business men on the same conditions as was the course in corporation finance; men over 21 years of age and with at least three years of business experience may enter the course in special students.

J. N. Gunn, who is in general charge of the course, is to give eight lectures on factory organization. The other lecturers are as follows:

Prof. E. F. Gay, an historical view of forms of industrial organization; two lectures.

Russell Robb, four lectures: 1. Organization as affected by purpose and conditions; 2. The limits of organizations; 3. The organization of administration; 4. An organization for the centralized management of public service corporations.

Dr. A. C. Humphreys of Stevens Institute of Technology: The engineer's relation to the economical and efficient management.

J. E. Storrett: The accountant's relation to economical and efficient management.

W. B. Dickson, vice-president of the steel corporation. The coordination of a line of sub-companies.

James O. Fagan, two lectures: The limitations on management by trade organizations and by other factors; The limitations on workmen's efficiency by trade organizations.

H. J. E. Porter, two lectures: Industrial betterment, Selection, education and stimulation of workmen; Industrial betterment of workmen; their health, housing, society and protection.

E. W. Taylor, two lectures: Underlying principles of shop management.

Charles Day: Determination of types of factory building.

C. G. L. Birth: The working of equipment in factories.

H. E. Davidson, two lectures: Labor saving devices in office administration; organization; direction and stimulation of workmen.

E. J. Bliss, two lectures: The value and use of trademarks and their relation to the advertising and selling; the control of sales through widely separated stores or branches.

COTTON PLANT MOVES.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The Upson Manufacturing Company will move its plant from Wimerville to Forsyth, to be conducted under the name of the Newton Harg Manufacturing Company. Cotton yards will be made by the new concern, the capital of which is to be \$30,000.

MANILA IS JUSTLY PROUD OF HER FORCE OF POLICEMEN

Requirements of the System Necessitate Employment of Good Men and Natives Are Sensitive About Service.

GOV. SMITH'S WORD

MANILA.—The city of Manila has a police force of which it is proud, although Governor-General Smith recently deplored, in his message to the Assembly, the deteriorating of the personnel. Certainly the requirements of the service are exacting enough to necessitate the employment of good men. Probably no American city ever was more sensitive about its police force than the Americans of Manila are.

Theatrical managers have learned that the venerable stage jokers about police men are not popular when localized for the benefit of Manila audiences. Probably this is because so many of the Americans here are ex-soldiers and because the metropolitan policeman is a

AIRSHIP ATTACK NOT TRUE TEST

As to that test of the utility of the dirigible balloon in offensive warfare supposed to have been made by Roy Knabenshue at Los Angeles the other day it lacked one feature that is necessary to make it fully convincing. The aeronaut sailed over the city and dropped confetti bombs, which if they had been real dynamite would have been inflicted decided damage.

But that lacks one feature of actual warfare. It is the presence of a defending force, small or large, on the watch for imminent and intrusive balloons and equipped with long range rifles and machine guns disposed to fill the balloon full of soles, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

In Lever's "Charles O'Malley" the hero's boast while on his way to a duel, "I can break the stem of a wine glass at 15 paces," was met by his friend and mentor with the comment, "Yes, but the wine glass hasn't a pistol in its hand."

Bombarding an unrelenting in its hand with contetti is a different matter from approaching by the sky route an armed city.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE IS NOW READY

PHILADELPHIA.—Final arrangements have at last been made by the Cuneo Fruit Importing Company to handle the Philadelphia-Jamaica trade. The terminal will be the Race street pier recently given to the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. When an ordinance now pending in the council is passed, Director Grady will have authority to cancel the lease and allow the Cuneo Company free wharfage until Jan. 1, 1910.

Plans are to have weekly sailings between Jamaica and the Quaker city. At first two boats will be used but others will be added later as trade grows. The first sailing will be on March 1 when the Norwegian steamer, Jose Cuneo, will weigh anchor. The Clothilde Cuneo will follow. The principal cargoes will be bananas which will be loaded direct into wagons and sold at auction.

DEFINES IDEALS OF JOURNALISM

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Hart Lyman, editor of the New York Tribune, pleaded for a closer connection between journalism and letters, and for more general training in English early in life, in his opening lecture of the annual Isaac Bromley course at Yale.

"The closest relationship between journalism and letters is always taken for granted in France," said Mr. Lyman, "and in France it is assumed that nothing is too good to be printed. Think of any brilliant Frenchman of his time in the last 50 years, and you have a man who has been or is a writer."

"The reading of good books should be acquired early. It is rarely acquired after a boy comes to college. Entering into journalism should be done cautiously. If you are not ready to take up the work with your whole heart do not take it up at all. There ought to be no illusions. The work is hard, the hours are long, the vacations are short, and the routine is wearisome. But if you take up the work earnestly, promotion is sure and intimate association with great men and events is certain."

PORTLAND GETS NEW MAIL SERVICE

Portland has won a signal victory over Seattle and Spokane. Advices received here from Washington advise the Philadelphia-Jamaica trade. The terminal will be the Race street pier recently given to the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. When an ordinance now pending in the council is passed, Director Grady will have authority to cancel the lease and allow the Cuneo Company free wharfage until Jan. 1, 1910.

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TETLOW OPPOSES A WORD LIST FOR LATIN STUDENTS

Idea of Professors Peck, Knapp and Lodge Scored by a Boston Man, Who Answers Four Propositions.

HOLDS TO OLD WAY

Headmaster John Tetlow of the Boston Girls' Latin School takes issue with Professors Peck, Knapp and Lodge of Columbia on the question of teaching Latin. The Columbia professors have been advocating that candidates for college be required to master thoroughly 2000 stated Latin words.

Mr. Tetlow put the arguments of the Columbia professors, which have appeared in magazines recently in four propositions, all of which he challenged. The propositions and the grounds for challenging them are as follows:

First—"All Latin words have approximately exact English equivalents." But Latin words, with reference to the translatability, may be classified as easy and difficult. Miles, soldier, is an example of the first class; and ratio, which has a variety of meanings, illustrates the second. The meanings of the first class are easy to remember and apply, and therefore no adventitious aids; the meanings of the second class are various and elusive that vocabulary definitions afford very little help.

Second—"When these English equivalents have been mastered by the memory they can be applied to new passages of Latin and be made to yield the sense." To show the falsity of this proposition, application of the vocabulary definitions of Professor Lodge's book to the passage set last year at Harvard College for the advanced admission examination in translation at sight shows that they yielded a translation that could hardly be understood by a person unfamiliar with Latin.

Third—"In sight examination papers the English equivalents of all words not contained in the prescribed list of 2000 should be given in foot notes." Again making application to the passage just referred to, it is shown that, in the case of the 10 words contained in that passage and not contained in the prescribed list of 2000 words, the candidate needed help on only one or two.

Fourth—"The most important factor in the attainment of ability to read Latin at sight is the mastery of the English equivalents of the Latin words most frequently met in reading." On this point I believe that the meanings of words occurring 25 times or more in the Latin texts read in high schools lodge themselves in the memory without conscious effort as a by-product of translation, and that the sort of mastery of vocabulary which is of most worth is that which comes by much reading of Latin rather than by the learning of meanings from detached lists."

MAINE HOTEL MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Meeting at Brunswick and the Legislation Adverse to Automobile Users Depreciated by a Special Vote.

The annual meeting of the Maine Hotel Association was held this year at Hotel Eagle, Brunswick, Me. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, F. H. Nunn, Falmouth Hotel, Portland.

Vice President, Fred J. Harrigan, Brunswick.

County Vice Presidents—Androscoggin, E. P. Ricker, South Poland; Aroostook, O. B. Buzzell, Houlton; Cumberland, George P. Thomas, Portland; Franklin, F. W. Drew, Wilton; Hancock, F. H. Gould, Ellsworth; Kennebec, C. H. Douglass, Gardiner; Knox, M. F. Donohue, Waldoboro; Oxford, W. J. Gray, Rumford; Penobscot, H. A. Chapman, Bangor; Piscataquog, J. J. Marriott, Guilford; Sagadahoc, F. J. Matthews, Bath; Somerset, Harry L. Williams, Hartland; Waldo, W. B. Grinnell, Searsport; Washington, W. E. Sheafe, Millbridge; York, P. T. Coffey, Springvale.

Directors—President Nunn, ex-officio; C. C. Pooler, Portland; George H. Bayes, Kennebunkport; George R. Patten, Lewiston; Wilbur T. Emerson, Augusta.

Secretary and treasurer—E. M. Blanding, Bangor.

An interesting communication from H. C. Chapman & Son of the Bangor House was up for discussion. They ask the association to go on record as opposing the proposed automobile legislation now before the House. As a result the association passed a resolution strongly encouraging auto owners and parties to visit Maine and urged that favorable legislation be passed by the present Legislature. The new division will be No. 13, will cover an area of nearly 800,000 square miles, 2500 postoffices; will direct the work of about 300 railway mail clerks, and will bring here new superintendent, with an office force of about 20 and possibly 25 men, with an aggregate annual pay roll distributed out of this office of \$30,000 or \$35,000.

The superintendent of the newly created division will be Col. F. W. Vaille, one of the oldest men in the service. He is at present assistant superintendent, with offices in Portland.

PANAMA MONEY SPENT WISELY.

BROCKTON—Judge Bumpus of Quincy, who was one of the committee appointed by the government to investigate the Panama canal district, said in a talk at the Commercial Club, Tuesday night, that the \$40,000,000 spent each year is spent honestly and that the 10,000 Americans sent there by the government to work are working in the interest of the people of the United States

Jordan Marsh Co.

Remember: Our stocks are fresh and complete every day in the year. We never deplete our stocks for stock-taking, as is the custom with many of the other stores, but are daily receiving thousands of dollars' worth of new, fresh goods, in the latest styles and models.

Attractive Display of Pictures

This section offers an unusually large assortment of pictures in Oils, Water Colors, Carbons, Photogravures, etc. New subjects are arriving daily and are marked at an exceptionally moderate scale of prices. We desire to call special attention to the following lots:

Water Colors—In landscapes, marines, etc. All new subjects painted from local views around the Charles and Neponset rivers. Framed in gilt mats and frames.

By L. K. Harlow. By J. J. Francis. By William Paskell. By S. R. Chaffee.

17x21 in. \$12.00 13x20 in. \$5.00 13x20 in. \$5.00 12x17 in. \$6.00
26x36 in. \$30.00 18x28 in. \$12.00 18x24 in. \$9.00 21x28 in. \$15.00
28x38 in. \$35.00 22x28 in. \$14.00 18x29 in. \$12.00 30x38 in. \$45.00

English Cathedrals, by A. Storrie. **Venetian Views**, by Triviston. **Other Subjects by Other Artists** at Prices from \$2.25 to \$40.00

Venetian Photographs—A new importation of hand colored Venetian photographs in rich gilt mats and frames. All the best subjects to select from.

14x17 inch. \$3.50 18x21 inch. \$4.25 24x28 inch. \$6.50

Colored Photogravures—Some framed in dark frames; others in gold with mats and attractive effects; for the parlor, living room or dining room. \$18.00 to \$30.00

Colored Photogravures Unframed at \$6.25 to \$12.00

Our New Framing Section—just off the Avon and Bedford street entrance—offers a splendid variety of made frames and mouldings, including many original patterns in hand carved frames. Expert salesmen will aid with advice or suggestions when desired.

High Art Bric-a-Brac \$25,000 on Sale for \$5000

An Importer's Entire Sample Line from which orders were taken for delivery next fall. Therefore no duplicates of these pieces will be found in any American city for several months at least and then only at five to ten times the prices we quote.

Amphora Art Ware Royal Dux Ware Royal Teplitz Ware

In Groups, Urns, Vases, Jardinières, Centre Pieces, Bric-a-Brac, Figures, etc., etc.—every piece a marvelous specimen of the potter's art. Offered for sale in three groups as follows:

Lot I—15.00 to 35.00 values at 5.00
Lot II—25.00 to 45.00 values at 10.00

Lot III—40.00 to 100.00 values at 15.00 to 25.00

Also French China Table Pieces in an endless variety of articles, but only one piece of a kind. Every piece worth more than double the price at which it is marked

Uncle Sam Adds Support to the Work for Newer and Better Roads

WASHINGTON Good roads have become a national issue. The federal government now has a bureau the function of which is cooperating with states and municipalities and giving expert advice regarding the question, and pressure is being brought to bear on Congress to authorize the federal government to enter upon a general system of road building and maintenance. Associations of automobileists, farmers' organizations and other bodies have petitioned their representatives and senators to support such a policy. The appropriation for the office of public roads in the department of agriculture was instrumental in bringing the whole subject of national highways vividly before the House in committee of the whole recently.

Representative Lever of South Carolina expressed the opinion that nothing would turn back the tide of migration from the city to the country so rapidly and certainly as the building of good roads over which the people might travel.

The chief province of the office of public roads just now is to give expert advice on the building and maintenance of roads, particularly regarding best construction materials and methods; but there is a decided sentiment in Congress in favor of enlarging the scope of its activities.

One of the features of its work is in connection with the postoffice department.

PLACER DIGGINGS TO INCREASE GOLD OUTPUT IN YUKON

Spring Rush Is Expected to Haggart Creek and Stewart River District as Result of New Finds.

WANT ROAD REBUILT

DAWSON, V. T.—D. R. Macfarlane, inspector of public works, with headquarters in this city, has stated that the gold output of the Yukon will soon be greatly increased by new placer diggings which were not discovered in time to work to any extent last fall. These new finds are located on tributaries of the Stewart river.

The richest diggings are found on Haggart creek where little work has been done and where the prospecting produced results as high as \$3.50 per pan. A spring rush is expected at Baker creek where the development is most encouraging, many pioneer prospectors having grounds located here.

Mr. Macfarlane is very hopeful regarding the Stewart river district where there is an enormous area of unexplored territory within the gold belt, and traversed by rivers having their rise in the mountains. The government will this summer build wagon roads to provide facilities for reaching camps in these districts, as new trails and roads are built by the government to any camp likely to be permanent. There are now 1600 miles of roads, including 500 miles of substantially built highways in the Yukon.

In addition to this the people of Dawson are anxious to have a road built for 75 miles into the Klondike country, in order that prospectors and others may easily replenish their supplies or reach the general lines of communication. More money is also said to be wanted from the Dominion to aid the development of the country, the present subsidy of \$125,000 annually being insufficient to meet the requirements.

A number of English capitalists have a scheme on foot to remove the electric light and power plant from the city to the Soudan coal mine, 40 miles below, to operate the machinery at that mine, and to supply electric power and light within a radius of 100 miles, including the city of Dawson. This will not only lessen the expense now entailed in bringing fuel up stream to the present plant, but will greatly benefit the surrounding country and stimulate the mining industry, as dredges which are now operated by steam can be supplied with electric power. It is estimated that a few years will see at least 50 dredges in operation within the radius to be supplied by the new plant.

WEALTHY WOMAN A SWAN FANCIER

One of the foremost fanciers of swans, geese and ducks in this country is Mrs. Alfred L. DuPont, wife of the millionaire powder manufacturer of Wilmington, Del.

She has had a large artificial lake made for her pets in the DuPont estate near Wilmington, and she personally directs the work of a half dozen keepers.

Her flock includes the black Australian swan, the English swan, Egyptian geese, American wild geese, Mandarin ducks, Muscovy ducks and many species of wild ducks that are willing to honk for long periods with their tame brothers and sisters, says the New York Press.

Mrs. DuPont will be the chief exhibitor at the annual show of the Diamond State Poultry and Pet Stock Association in Wilmington.

When rural delivery routes are found in such poor condition that it is impossible at certain seasons to make deliveries over them, or if any are so bad at all seasons as to make it very expensive to operate the routes, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General notifies the office of public roads, giving the number of the route and the location. The office sends a blank form to the local authorities, offering assistance usually in the form of sending an expert to confer with them on the best means of putting the road in good condition. Director Page says that this system has spurred a number of communities to improvements.

Representative Sturgiss of West Virginia, during the debate in the House on the appropriation for this office, declared his belief that the investigation and studies of roadmaking methods would, if properly conducted, be of weight in inducing the federal government to assume the work, in conjunction with the states, of constructing and maintaining public highways of the highest character in the interest of interstate commerce, of military and post roads, and of the general welfare.

"A rapidly growing public sentiment," he said, "will not much longer tolerate inaction upon this highly important subject by Congress."

Representative Sturgiss is the introducer of House bill 27825, to create a

What Bad Roads Cost the American People

Tantamount to the necessity for good roads in the United States and what it would mean to the country at large, is vividly set forth by the national grange which, in speaking of the matter, reverts to the impressiveness of figures. It says:

"We have been told by authorities that the American farmer loads an average of a little more than 2000 pounds on his wagon and draws it 12 miles, at a cost of \$3. This equals 25 cents a ton mile. If we assume that the 9,404,430 persons in agriculture in this country use half of the products of our farms, and that the other 66,568,350 persons use only the other half of these products, the cost of taking these to market would be \$196,153,000."

national highways commission, with appropriations that must be supplemented by state, county and municipal appropriations bearing a fixed ratio to the national grant before the latter can become available, thus stimulating local effort and taxation to the betterment of the public highways of the whole country.

In support of the wisdom of undertaking this work jointly with the several states Mr. Sturgiss presented an article published by the National Grange which ran, in part, as follows:

"More than half of the scores of millions of tons of things taken each year from American farms; practically all of the tens of millions of tons of

food required by 70,000,000 people of this country; all the millions of tons of cotton and of wool they use, and many another thousand tons of other things they want for their health, their comfort or their luxury, must be hauled by animals through dust or sand or mud, up steep grades or over pebbles that make up the first stage of their journey from field to consumer. From this wastefulness no present relief is offered, because almost 93 of every 100 miles of American wagon roads are rough and steep, badly drained and costly.

"These truths about our highways were scarcely known to the people as a whole before the office of public roads, a bureau of the agricultural department at Wash-

ington, gave us, last year, the nearest approach ever made to the precise truth about the condition and the cost of our public highways.

"From the best data we have it seems that all of the United States, except Alaska and our island possessions, had 2,151,570 miles of wagon roads in the year 1904. Of these only a minute fraction more than 7 per cent were called improved. This betterment was by means of realigning and grading, by draining and bridging, and by surfacing with material intended to make the roads dry and hard at all seasons, therefore easier and more durable than ordinary earthen roads can well be.

"Thus it appears that we had, that

year, about three quarters of a mile of hauling will be \$2 instead of \$3, and if wagon road for each square mile of land we assume that the 9,404,430 persons in the territory mentioned, or about agriculture in this country use half of the products of our farms, and that the other 66,568,350 persons use only the other half of these products, the cost of each of us there were 151 feet of wagon road of all characters, but less than 10.7 \$196,153,000.

"Many tests have shown that loads may be drawn in wagons over macadam in average condition at a cost only a little more than one third that of moving like loads over earth roads in ordinary condition. If this is correct, a saving of \$130,768,680 might be made in the cost of marketing half our crops of a year if they could be hauled over macadam rather than over common earth roads.

"In the year 1904 the work done on all these roads was valued at \$79,771,418. This equalled \$37.97 per mile, or \$1.05 per capita of population—2 cents a week for each of us. Many a frugal shopgirl spends as much daily for gum.

"Lack of such improvement as our roads need compelled us to pay, in the year 1907, much more than we should have been made to pay for about 196,153,000 tons of farm products, not including any of the many thousands of tons of fruit; of vegetables other than potatoes; none of the millions upon millions of gallons of milk; none of the myriad millions tons of wood, nor any of the other products hauled from field or forest to market. Nor does it include any of the hundreds of thousands of tons of fertilizers and of feed, or lumber, coal and wire, of machinery and other things taken from town to the farm.

"But macadam roads cost much money. Still it may be that the first cost will concern the American people less than will the question, What will the investment in good roads actually pay us? Of course everybody knows that this nation can get, at moderate rates of interest, all the money it will spend on improvements which will pay interest and sinking fund if the financing were done honestly.

"A saving of \$130,768,680 per annum would be enough to pay 4 per cent interest and 2 per cent sinking fund on

\$2,179,478,000. That would be enough to build 243,000 miles of good macadam, and in nine years such amount could be assumed that the wagonload is an macadamized every mile of road in the even 2000 pounds, and that the cost of land."

HOTELS.

HOTELS.

Musical Events in Boston

MARION LINA TUFTS was born and educated in Malden. She began the study of music at the age of 7 and at 9 made her first appearance in public at a concert given by her teacher, Miss S. Jennie Howe. She remained with Miss Howe until her graduation from the Malden high school in '04, when she became the pupil of Mme. Szumowska, taking up the study of ensemble later with Mr. Josef Adamowski of the New England Conservatory of Music. Miss Tufts has appeared at many of the prominent clubs in and around Boston; for two seasons she was soloist for the Amphion Club of Melrose. She is a member of the Chromatic Club and of the Musical Art Club.

KNEISEL QUARTET.

At Fenway Court Tuesday evening the Kneisel Quartet, assisted by Ernesto Consolo, pianist, gave the following pro-



MISS MARION LINA TUFTS,

pianist, who will give her first public concert in Steinway Hall Thursday evening.

the right degree of loud and soft; but they interpret with deeper purposes; they search out thoughts, while he is content with explanations.

COPELAND RECITAL.

George Copeland gave a piano recital last night in Cheltenham Hall. The program was as follows:

"L'Égypophile," Romani; "Pastorale," "Capriccio," Scarlatti; "Scherzo," Mendelssohn; "Sonata Appassionata," Beethoven; "Hommes à l'Automne," "Péguette," "Néozélande," "Poème," D'Or; "Désoussy," "Néozélande," Napoléon." Liszt.

This program did not require a giant of technique or a player of flaming emotion. Most of the numbers, especially the first four, called for neat, gently playing and this is what they received. For Mr. Copeland is more of the technician than the emotionalist and wisely chose selections that exhibited his playing in its best light. The "Scherzo" of Mendelssohn deserved its enthusiastic encore, for it was played with extreme neatness and elegance at a fast tempo. The Beethoven number dispelled the idea one obtained from the first numbers that the player had beautiful soft tones, no intervening shades at all and a hard forte. While not an uplifting performance it was good, whole-some playing, well diversified and productive of some of the best harp-like arpeggios one could wish. These effects were unusually well and really beautiful.

With this equipment it would seem that Mr. Copeland might be the ideal player of Debussy. He evidently specializes that way, with four numbers upon a short program. The mechanical work is there, but a little more temperament will make the music go better. The Nocturne was most authoritative, and the "Poème" D'Or, which may be meant to describe in tones the matador gambols of goldfishes or may be merely a fanciful title, as you choose, received much applause from the fair-sized and friendly audience.

NOTES.

The word "reorganize" is a word of great meaning in these days. It carries with it the idea of the new broom, one-man power and a host of other fine things which go to make up the American ideal of business efficiency. The Philharmonic Society of New York is to be reorganized so that it will no longer be a brotherhood managing its own concerts and dividing the receipts among the members, but a band of men hired by a committee of leading citizens and controlled in all musical matters by its new conductor, Mr. Mahler. The purpose of the reorganization is to increase the number of the society's annual concerts from eight pairs to some three times that number, and to make the members of regular salaries. The Philhar-

monic Society, the oldest orchestral organization in America, will now be put on the basis of the Thomas Orchestra of Chicago. It will inevitably prosper, because the guarantors are those who not only can pay the expenses of the work themselves but can draw the musical public to whatever they take, under their protection.

The farewell of Madame Eames to the New York opera stage may be final and it may not; but her farewell speech at the Metropolitan Opera House tells so much in a few words about the relation of a singer to the public that it is worth quoting here: "This is goodbye. I have tried to give you my best. You have been kind, but you have been very exacting. You have called for the best that I commanded, and whatever is good in me you have brought out. Therefore I owe much to you. My love I leave with you and I go."

On the fourth orchestral trip of the Boston Symphony Orchestra but one program is to be played. Paderewski's symphony and a concerto with Paderewski for soloist. The great pianist has left his symphony to no tender mercies of time; it must be judged now and here. Out of respect for the pianist the musical public everywhere will welcome the composer.

Tuesday afternoon in Potter Hall there was a recital by the Misses Turner of Georgia, in negro songs of the old South; and by Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke of Chicago, in original monologues. The song program comprised unpublished songs, an original dialect song by Miss Harriet Turner, and "My Maryland." In the monologues, which are somewhat in the style of Miss Herford's, the reader supplied what the text lacked in dramatic interest by her own powers of stage action.

The next two municipal concerts given by William F. Dodge's orchestra of 10, assisted by Prof. Louis C. Elson, will be at the Roxbury high school, Friday evening, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock; and at the Girls' Latin Latin School, Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock. The soloists at Roxbury will be Virginia Capelloni, baritone, and Carl W. Dodge, violin cellist. At the Girls' Latin School the soloists will be: Miss Marguerite Gallo, soprano; and William F. Dodge, violinist.

This program did not require a giant of technique or a player of flaming emotion. Most of the numbers, especially the first four, called for neat, gently playing and this is what they received. For Mr. Copeland is more of the technician than the emotionalist and wisely chose selections that exhibited his playing in its best light. The "Scherzo" of Mendelssohn deserved its enthusiastic encore, for it was played with extreme neatness and elegance at a fast tempo. The Beethoven number dispelled the idea one obtained from the first numbers that the player had beautiful soft tones, no intervening shades at all and a hard forte. While not an uplifting performance it was good, whole-some playing, well diversified and productive of some of the best harp-like arpeggios one could wish. These effects were unusually well and really beautiful.

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ARBITRAL PLAN BY CITY WORKERS

All violations of the 8-hour and other laws regarding the employment of labor will be presented by its counsel to the local district attorney according to the decision of the national executive board of the Federation of State, City and Town Employees' Unions at a meeting to be held Tuesday night at Wells Memorial building.

The bill of Mayor Kent of Brockton asking permission for a referendum for that city to pay its laborers \$2.50 a day and grant them the Saturday half day without loss of pay during June, July, August and September was introduced.

The federation will ask that the bill be made to apply to all cities and towns in this state.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Miss Bertha Kalish will appear here Wednesday night in the first performance upon any stage of "The Unbroken Road," a play of modern American life, by Thomas Dickinson of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

NEW YORK—Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, closed his second American tour Wednesday night at the Lincoln Square Theater, receiving a remarkable ovation. He was kept upon the stage for over two hours, and compelled to sing every song in his repertoire. He was presented with a silver loving cup, a beautiful silver service and a plaque of the head of Robert Burns.

Charles Cherry, leading man in "Girls," is to become a star in the spring in a new Clyde Fitch play, "The Bachelor." Mr. Cherry's leading woman will be Miss Ruth Maycliffe, who also appeared in "Girls."

DOVER FAVORS POLICE BOARD

Legislative Bill Protesting a Change Made by the Governor Appears to Find Support Among Citizens.

DOVER, N. H.—The bill introduced into the state legislature by Representative Hubert K. Reynolds relative to the withdrawal of the appointment of the so-called police commissioners by the governor and his council and investing the city with this power by popular election tends to receive the hearty support and cooperation of the citizens at large.

The move along this line of divesting these appointments from foreign to local power was made in Mayor Foster's inaugural address, and he strongly advocated it. The matter, however, has reached such a pressure that one of the leading state papers has editorially taken up the situation in favor of the continuance of the board. Mayor Foster states that he believes that is a matter of Dover's own affairs without interference on part of other people politically to do and the representatives from voting as they think best.

LONG ADDRESSES STUDENTS OF LAW

EX-GOV. JOHN D. LONG addressed the students of Boston University Law School Tuesday afternoon on "The Relation of the Lawyer to His Client." In part he said: "Honesty is the keynote of success in the legal profession. The relation between the lawyer and the client is such a delicate one that only the strictest honesty at all times will secure for the lawyer that reputation which spells success."

"The temptations thrown in your way are likely to be fatal to honest methods. Don't unduly promote litigation," he continued. "It is a mean, little thing to do and is responsible for much of the overcrowding of our courts today."

GOTHAM CENSORS MOTION PICTURES

NEW YORK—It was announced Tuesday night that motion pictures will henceforth be censored before being shown to the public of this city. This fact was made known by Milton Gossdorfer, acting secretary of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association of New York.

"All films are to be subject to scrutiny by the committee of censors and must be approved by them before being thrown on the screen or otherwise exposed to public view," he said.

Playhouse News

LONDON—Beerbohm Tree revived Henry Arthur Jones' "The Dancing Girl" Tuesday night at His Majesty's Theater. Miss Alice Crawford had the title role and Mr. Tree renewed his former success in the part originated by him.

The federation will ask

PLAYGROUND BILLS WILL BE PUSHED IN THE LEGISLATURE

Playgrounds and kindred subjects are to receive considerable attention at the State House this year. It was learned today that there are seven such bills in the hands of committees. Public hearings on three of these bills are to be held within the next eight days.

At 10:30 a. m., Feb. 18, in room 441, before the committee on education, will be a hearing on House bill No. 445 "to provide for the appointment by the state board of education of an agent on physical education."

The duties of this agent shall be "to promote the use of playgrounds by the public schools and such exercises and methods as may safeguard and promote the physical development of pupils."

This bill was introduced by Representative Blanchard of Somerville and has attracted much interest.

Feb. 23, before the committee on cities, will be a continued hearing on House bills 339 and 550, both intended "to enlarge the powers of the school committee of the city of Waltham in respect to physical education." This bill provides that playgrounds under the control of the school committee may be "enclosed and reserved for the recreation and physical education of the minors of said city."

It was brought out at the preliminary hearing on these bills, Feb. 9, that this provision would enable admission to be charged for use of such enclosed sections of playgrounds. There seemed to be a disinclination shown at the hearing to permit such a reservation of grounds or to permit admission charges for any use of public playgrounds. While the plan might be justified by local conditions in Waltham, making such provision a state law might form an undesirable precedent for other cities.

Another bill now before the House is No. 564, "to authorize the city of Fall River to borrow money for securing public playgrounds" in order that the city may comply with the public playground act which its voters adopted at the December election. Authority to borrow not exceeding \$100,000 is asked for. House bill No. 1113 provides "for a playground in the Charlestown district in the city of Boston," total expense not exceeding \$100,000.

The number of these bills, all of which are on the question of public recreation and physical education, show that the subject is one of recognized importance in Massachusetts. The law passed by the last Legislature providing for public playgrounds is attracting much attention throughout the country and legislators in other states are watching its operation with interest.

NEW INSECT WAR FOR RHODE ISLAND

Bill Establishes Office of State Entomologist, Who Will Oversee the Inspection of Nurseries and Lands.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The establishment of the office of state entomologist under the direction of the state board of agriculture, is provided for in an act introduced in the state Senate Tuesday. This official will have large powers of investigation, and will be authorized to look over all nurseries, private or public, and private lands, to determine if any insect or plant pests are there.

All agents for nursery stock will have to be licensed under the act, and nurseries of other states doing business in Rhode Island will be obliged to file certificates of inspection from the states where they are located. A provision prevents the shipment of any nursery stock unless it is accompanied by a copy of the certificate of inspection of the consignor.

Penalties of from \$10 to \$100 are provided for infractions of the proposed act. The duties of the state entomologist are outlined in the act as follows:

"To inspect, at least once each year, all nurseries or places in the state where trees, shrubs or plants commonly known as nursery stock are grown, and if no dangerous insect is found therein, a certificate to that effect shall be given. If such pests are found therein, the owner of the stock shall take such measures to suppress the same as the state entomologist shall prescribe."

COST OF MAINE POTATO GROWING

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Last spring the Brunswick State Company, composed of business men, planted 10 acres to potatoes, in order to determine the actual cost of growing. Accurate account of all items of cost was kept throughout the season and an abstract made at the close.

This shows that 2200 bushels were grown, or 220 bushels to the acre on an average. This cost \$727 an acre to grow or somewhat more than 32 cents a bushel. As the price is 35 cents to the growers, there is a good margin of profit, especially where the grower owns his land. It is stated that the report has prompted many people to take up potato growing this present year.

EVANGELIST WALTON BUSY.
EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.—The Rev. Arthur E. Walton, state evangelist, is conducting a two weeks' series of evangelistic services at the Advent Church, being assisted by the pastor, the Rev. Dustin W. Davis.

NEWS FROM THE STATE HOUSE

CITY CHARTER BILL ADVOCATED TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

take the government out of partisan politics. It will give the government business appearance so that an engineer will devote himself to the engineering interests of the city and a purchaser of supplies to buying the best and most economical supplies for the city. This is the aim of the report. They are good to the accomplishment of both ends. It will tend to bring about honest, efficient and businesslike administration.

The provision requiring that the subordinate officers shall be approved by the civil service commission, Judge Lowell said that this commission will tend to remedy the party evil. That is the object of that proposal. It will discourage the making of poor appointments and will assist the appointments of those who can best look after the business of the city. It will tend to make more desirable the position that these men occupy. Furthermore, it will enable persons to neglect the threats that are often offered them.

On the proposal that the partisan designations shall be removed from the ballot, Judge Lowell said that he believed it would help considerably toward better politics.

So spoke John F. Moors, member of the finance commission, before a meeting of 60 members of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange today, to consider the attitude that body is to take regarding the new city charter. Mr. Moors was present to explain the major purposes of the proposed charter.

Mr. Moors dwelt upon the four main points of the charter:

1—The people would know who they were voting for.

2—The size of the city government would be reduced.

3—All important appointments would be made by a state civil service commission.

4—There would be a permanent finance commission, or board of overseers, to watch over the whole city government.

He declared that it would be impossible for an undesirable man to be elected to the office of mayor with seven pairs of sharp, well-informed eyes watching him.

"Many people regarded the reports of the finance commission as cruel. They were not cruel, except as the facts that they stated were cruelly true."

The speaker recommended that the proposed permanent finance commission be salaried. It is not reasonable to expect good men to give so much time, thought and strength without compensation, he said.

At the close of Mr. Moors' remarks, the presiding officer, Arthur T. Cummings, asked if the members had any motion to offer regarding the attitude to be taken by the body in regard to the proposed charter. The following was unanimously adopted:

That a special committee, consisting of seven members, be appointed by the chair to consider the advisability of supporting the proposed charter for the city of Boston, as advocated by the finance commission. This committee is directed to present its recommendations, within 10 days, to the board of directors, for such action as seems advisable by said directors.

Representative Callahan asked the judge if he considered the simplified ballot of more importance than that each section of the city should be represented, and he answered that his experience has been that the district representation system has been very bad and distinctly harmful. Doing away with party designations he believed would assist each voter to do his part in securing good government.

The recall, he admitted, is a novelty, but an interesting experiment which he fully believed would result in good to the city. He said he is not in favor of an unrestricted term of four years for the mayor, but could see that there are advantages in making the term more than two.

On the referendum, he did not believe it the best way to establish a city government. While strongly in favor of local self-government, still he did not think voters should be allowed to select their frame of government under which they are to live. The citizens of Hingham, for example, should not be permitted to establish a limited monarchy simply because a majority of them like that form of government best. The state is better qualified to determine the form of government by means of which the voters shall manage their affairs as they please.

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Asked if it will not result in smaller votes being cast, through doing away with political committees, he said that while a large vote is sometimes desirable he did not believe that on the whole the city is benefited by a mad scramble for office.

Ex Representative Robert Luce, appearing for the Boston Merchants' Association, advised the committee that under the Australian ballot, as used in Australia and Great Britain, party designations are not permitted in either national, state or municipal elections.

Maj. Henry L. Higgins said citizens of Boston cannot be proud of their government; many wrongs have been perpetrated under the present system, and he believed the proposed charter would correct many of them. It places responsibility definitely and simplifies the ballot, both of which are always good. He believed great good will come from both of these changes, as well as from a permanent finance commission to remonstrate against wrongdoing.

Benjamin C. Lane representing the West Roxbury Citizens Association, said there are five fundamental points in the proposed charter of which his association approves, namely, the single legislative chamber, the extension of the powers of the mayor, the certification of the civil service commission that appointees are technically qualified, the removal of the party designations, and continuation of the finance commission. Mr. Lane devoted himself principally to the suggestion of a referendum on the bill, and opposed it.

Dr. Morton Prince believed the proposed charter a remarkable piece of constructive work. It will permit the administration of affairs by experts, untrammeled by executive interference, and that is what Boston most needs. It will do away with the most frequent reason for removals and the opportunity for placing favorites upon the city's payrolls.

BILL DRAWN FOR NEW SYSTEM OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING

Representative Myron W. Pierce of Boston and Chief Charles F. Gettemy of the state bureau of statistics of labor have joined forces with the economic club of Boston in drawing up a new form of bill to require a uniform system of municipal accounting.

There have been several conferences between the officials of the club and the state officials to the end that an agreement may be reached as to the main provisions of the bill. Mr. Gettemy and Representative Pierce were somewhat at a divergence at the start as to what the Legislature ought to do. The state bureau of statistics of labor now has authority in a limited way to require uniformity in municipal bookkeeping. In a report

Chief Gettemy has said this work is progressing satisfactorily and in time will achieve its end.

Mr. Pierce, on the other hand, appears to believe that the state bureau is too hopeful of the future and the result it predicts will never be reached under its present limited authority. The Boston member advocates another extreme in that the power of local authorities to issue bonds be supervised by some state authority. He wants this central power to have something of a veto power over the issue of bonds.

These are the two extremes which the Economic Club officials have been called in to arbitrate. It was not as difficult as it would seem at first glance, however, for both parties are willing to make any concession.

City Government by Board of Overseers Is Advised

"Harvard College is governed by a board of overseers. Every one, I think, will admit that it is a well governed institution. The city of Boston would be well governed, too, if it were governed by a board of overseers, such as the permanent finance commission called for by the proposed new city charter."

So spoke John F. Moors, member of the finance commission, before a meeting of 60 members of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange today, to consider the attitude that body is to take regarding the new city charter. Mr. Moors was present to explain the major purposes of the proposed charter.

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He declared that it would be impossible for an undesirable man to be elected to the office of mayor with seven pairs of sharp, well-informed eyes watching him.

"Many people regarded the reports of the finance commission as cruel. They were not cruel, except as the facts that they stated were cruelly true."

The speaker recommended that the proposed permanent finance commission be salaried. It is not reasonable to expect good men to give so much time, thought and strength without compensation, he said.

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World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

ATCHISON THE FEATURE OF TODAY'S STOCK MARKET

Security Prices Show Much Irregularity With a Heavy Tone Prevailing in Both New York and Boston—Dominion Iron Is the Strongest on Local List.

Atchison was the most prominent feature in the New York market during the early trading today. The stock opened at 102 and made a gain of a point and a quarter to 103½ while most of the other leaders were declining. The good earnings of the company and the improvement in business are given as the cause for the strength shown by the stock during the past week. The general market was very irregular and speculative sentiment decidedly mixed during the forenoon.

Among the strong features were St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central and Wabash issues. Northern Pacific was also well bought and advanced from 140½ at the opening to 141½ during the early trading. Amalgamated Copper was among the weakest, selling off a quarter at the opening at 76½ and declining to 75½ in the first hour. Persistent reports that the company is curtailing its output together with the declining tendency of the copper metal prices contribute to the reactionary tendency of the stock.

Smelting was also lower today, opening at 86½ and declining to 85½. Texas & Pacific was heavy, opening an eighth under last night's closing price at 35½ and declining during the first hour to 34½. The weakness in this issue is attributed to the announcement of a discontinuance of the interest payments on the road's second income bonds because the surplus was insufficient to enable the road's second income bonds because company to meet the payment. These in come bonds call for 5 per cent a year, but

smelting was also lower today, opening at 86½ and declining to 85½.

The wire service was about the same as yesterday and greatly restricted trading. Few wires were working between Boston and New York.

During the afternoon on the local market American Pneumatic common showed considerable strength, selling up to 93½, a gain of 2½. The New York market continued weak, but trading was very quiet. Steel common was off ½ at 52, and the preferred was up a quarter at 114.

COPPER OUTPUT IS CURTAILED

SAVINGS BANKS ARE AFFECTED

Reported That Amalgamated Copper Company's Mines Are Reducing Working Forces.

BUTTE, Mont.—While it is strenuously denied by Superintendent John Gillie that the Amalgamated Copper Company or any of the important producing subsidiary companies are reducing their working forces and greatly curtailing copper production, there is not a doubt that a less number of men are working in the Butte mines today than were in the aggregate employed six months ago.

The process of curtailment has been going on slowly for the past three months, and at the present time the output of the Amalgamated properties is not more than 60 per cent of normal.

A further curtailment policy was adopted Feb. 1. Unless there is a change in the copper situation and the surplus shows a perceptible decrease, the output from the Butte camp for the month of February will not be more than 24,000,000 pounds.

Under the existing conditions, with little or no buying by the actual consumers of the metal, a curtailment policy is necessary and plausible. It is a matter, however, that the management is making every effort to keep quiet.

The same curtailment policy is being carried out by the North Butte Company, and within the past few days the forces have been reduced to the extent that not more than 1200 tons of ore are being lifted every 24 hours.

AUCTION OF OLD COLONY SHARES

R. L. Day & Co. offered today 5000 shares of additional capital stock of the Old Colony railroad.

Bidder Shares Price

Perry, Coffin & Burr 500 20½

Perry, Coffin & Burr 500 20½

Kidder, Peabody Co. 500 19½

Perry, Coffin & Burr 500 19½

Edgerly & Crocker 400 19½

Kidder, Peabody Co. 500 19½

Perry, Coffin & Burr 500 19½

Day, M. & Co. 500 19½

Fremont, Hinsdale Co. 500 19½

A. G. Walsh 100 19½

R. L. Day 100 19½

Perry, Coffin & Burr 100 19½

H. C. Walwright Co. 100 19½

Moors & Cahn 100 19½

BOSTON CURB.

Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

High Low

Am. Nevada 11½ 10½

Atchison 1 0

Beaver 1 0

Butte & Balaklava 17 17

Colgate Central 50 50

Edgarly & Crocker 50 50

Union Pacific 88 88

Cumberland Ely 4 4

Davis, D. 4 4

Dominion Copper 12½ 12½

Edgarly & Crocker 12½ 12½

Geiser 7 7

Gironix Coated 8 8

Goldfield Consol. 7½ 7½

H. C. Walwright Co. 100 100

King Edward 1 1

McKinley 97 97

Majestic 8 8

Moors & Cahn 93 93

Ohio Copper 7 7

Okaway 14 14

Peru, Coffin & Burr 150 150

Roxbury 17 17

Roxbury Consol. 105 105

Silver Queen 68 68

Union Pacific 13 13

United Zinc 67 67

Baile State Gas 80 80

Acme 100 100

Goldfield Dairies 18 18

Black Mt. 28 28

La Rose 6½ 6½

National Exploration 15 15

Boston Ely 15 15

Goldfield Dairies 710 710

Exchanges 827,599,012 821,625,323

Balances 1,016,285 880,384

Dealers' prices for fish this morning per hundredweight: Haddock, \$1.75 to \$4; large cod, \$5.75 to \$6.75; small cod, \$3.25; large hake, \$5.25 to \$5.75; small hake, \$3.25 to \$3.55.

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Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the FamilyA Japanese Tea House
How It Makes a Party Picturesque.

Every well-to-do family in Japan generally has a special tea house in the garden which is made of wood or of polished bamboo. It contains two or three rooms besides a kitchen. If they do not have the special house they set aside some rooms for the occasion.

The size of the room in a tea house is regulated by the number of mats used; in it, a mat being usually three yards in length, two yards in width and four or five inches thick. The room is planned to accommodate a definite number of the mats, so that they just fit in side by side without leaving any floor space uncovered. The smallest size for a tea room is four and a half mats and the largest about 10 mats.

The decoration and the colors of the walls are very carefully studied. Not too much, not too little, the moderate or medium is the principle which the Japanese use. The thing that is entirely disgusting to them is "the cheap and fancy."

Facing toward the garden there will be paper windows which are framed in polished bamboo. Opposite to these there is the "Tokonoma," in which on the wall are hanging one or three pictures—the number differs according to

the size of the room and the taste of the mistress. Before them are placed the flowers, very carefully arranged in a fine old flower vase.

In front of the "Tokonoma" there is the fireplace and the seat where the mistress will make tea and serve it. The fireplace is very different from any with which occidentals are familiar. It is sunken in the floor. In summer a fire bowl is used instead of the fireplace.

The seats of the guests are in a row in front of the windows. The utensils used in the tea ceremony are a fire-place, a kettle, a pitcher, a teacup, a bamboo spoon, a tea caddy, a bowl into which the waste water is thrown, a ladle and a bamboo instrument with which the tea is stirred and diluted.

If You Work in an Office or Store,

Study the man one step above you; familiarize yourself with his work, if possible; then when your opportunity comes you will be ready for it. Do not keep those who come into the store or office waiting if you can help it. Nothing is more disagreeable for a customer than to be kept standing, while the clerk goes on writing, or stands talking with his fellow employees. If you are unable to give your immediate attention, apologize and do so as soon as possible.

Do what your employer tells you to do, whether you like it or not. It is not necessary to show your dislike. Try to be always obliging to customers, even if their requests are unreasonable. Above all, answer questions cheerfully and as fully and concisely as you can. Don't adopt a condescending or blasé air when addressing customers. They will like you better if your manner is simple and direct.

If You Are an Agent or Salesman,

Don't call upon people at unreasonable hours, especially if your business takes you to their residences. Don't neglect a "prospect" just because it does not look promising. Some of my best sales have come from most unexpected sources. Don't talk continually about your own goods to the disparagement of every other make. This is disagreeable and no one will take your word for it, anyway.

State the reasons for the superiority of your goods, but do not dwell upon the worthlessness of everything not made by your firm.—Contributed.

The Lady of the Lamps

She walks—the lady of my delight—
A shepherdess of sheep.

She flocks them from the steep.
She feeds them on the fragrant height,
And folds them in for sleep.

She roams maternal hills and bright,
Dark valleys safe and deep.

Her dreams are innocent at night;
The chaste stars may peep.

She walks—the lady of my delight—
A shepherdess of sheep.

She holds her little thoughts in sight,
Tho' gay they run and leap.

She is so circumspect and right;
She has her soul to keep.

She walks—the lady of my delight—
A shepherdess of sheep.

—Alice Maynell.

A pure, single and stable spirit is not distracted, though it be employed in many works; for that it doeth all to the honor of God, and being at rest within, seeketh not itself in anything it doth.—Thomas a Kempis.

"Quick, quick! Open the door, George! I'm bringing him home alive!"—Washington Star.

Consummation of happiness is the natural outcome of the perfecting of character, but that perfection can be achieved only through struggle, through discipline, through resistance. It is for him that overcometh that the crown of life is reserved.—John Fiske.

The photograph, a big game hunter of many years' experience, was lion shooting in Uganda. He had excellent luck. Nearly every day he posed in a com- placent attitude beside a freshly-killed lion and his photographer snapped him for the magazines.

One afternoon the photographer, who was taking a nap in the hut, was awakened by a loud noise. He rose and looked out. Sprinting toward him from the jungle, hat gone and coat tails flying, came his chief, and with roars and growls a huge lion bounded at his heels.

The photographer gazed spellbound at the strange and exciting picture. His chief, perceiving him, shouted:

"Quick, quick! Open the door, George! I'm bringing him home alive!"—Washington Star.

"Why don't you send for him with a writ of habeas corpus?" demanded the judge.

"Your honor," was the reply, "it's no use. Non est comitabile. Up stumps, bus in swampibus. Shall I send for him with a cave canem?"

Mrs. Bonaparte is Boston-born, her maiden name Ellen Channing Day, and she comes of an old colonial family. She is a woman of broad culture, highly educated and traveled and is musical.

Her distinguished husband is a member of the family of Napoleon the Great, a lineal descendant of the brother—Jerome Bonaparte. He is a Harvard man, class of '71, which turned out many men of national renown. The Bonapartes have spent much time abroad and for the last few summers have selected the Berkshires for their vacation residence.

Among cabinet ladies who take comparatively little part in the fashionable life of the capital is Mrs. Charles Jerome Bonaparte, wife of the attorney-general. She cares less for society in the generally accepted sense of the term than for her own somewhat exclusive set in Baltimore, where the Bonapartes maintain a very hospitable and well-appointed home. Mrs. Bonaparte is frequently in Washington, but Baltimore claims her most of the time.

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Made Perfect for Practice

That musically trained people not only hear tones which others cannot perceive, but hear all tones differently, more alive to their beauty or falsity, is testified by an interview with a piano tuner in the Boston Herald.

"The piano tuner is born, not made," says the interviewee. "His acute sense of the vibrations of sound is given to him and the man who hasn't this sense can't become a piano tuner."

"Like any other piano tuner who understands his business and whose ear has been made normally acute by practice and training, I can detect a falseness of a tenth of a tone in a piano even if I am only passing the house in which the instrument is being played, and I never have such an experience that I don't feel like going into that house and setting the thing right. Most piano tuners have to run away from the barrel organs and street pianos. Once I tuned a piano for Paderewski. The job took me six hours, as I did the work under the almost constant supervision of Paderewski himself. He was pretty fussy at first, but after halting me several times he finally concluded, I suppose, that I knew my business pretty well and let me go ahead."

Will any one for one day apply his strength to virtue. I have not seen the case when his strength is insufficient.—Confucius.

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